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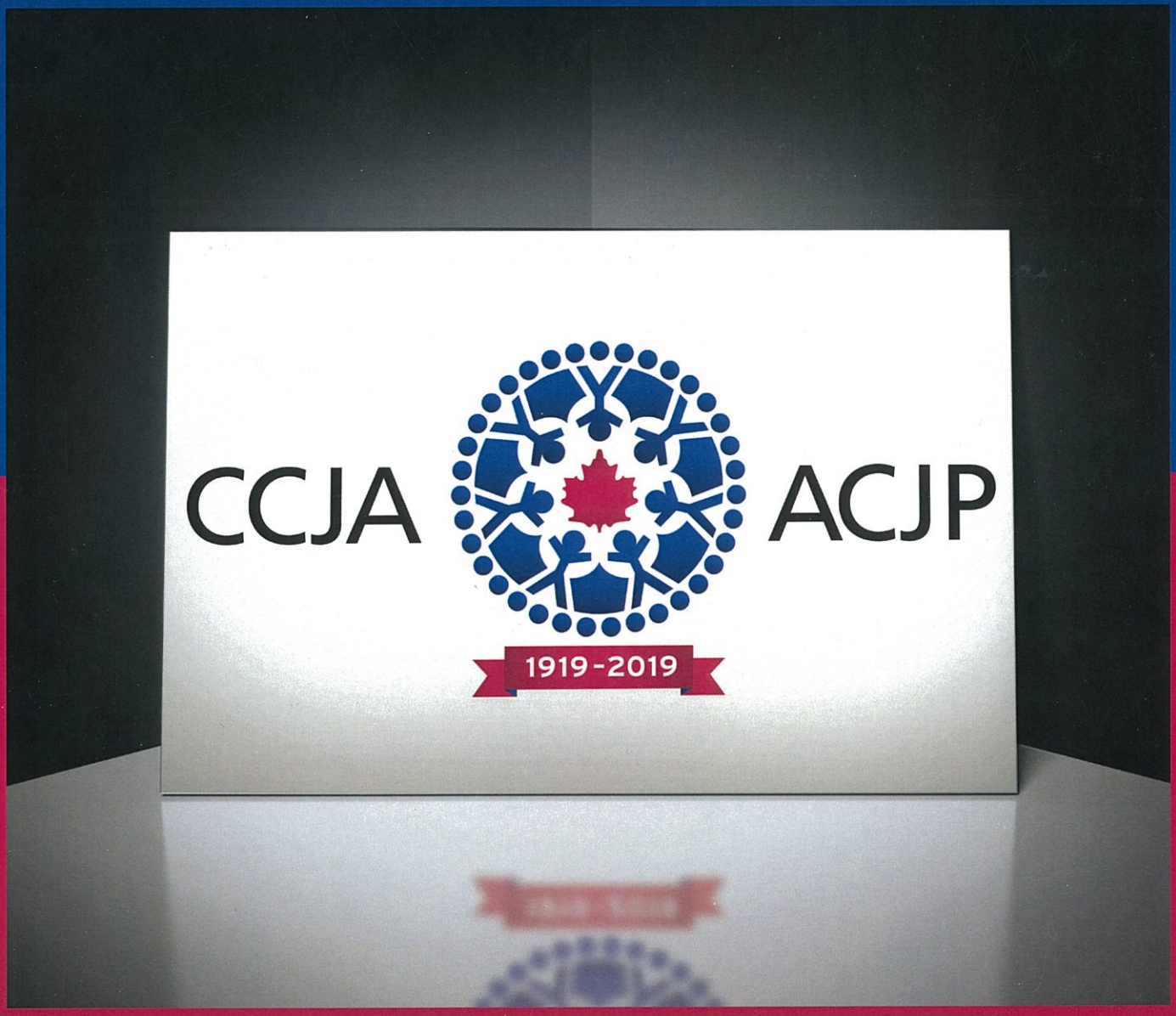
Vol.33 ACTUALITÉS - REPORT No.2

SPECIAL ISSUE / NUMÉRO SPÉCIAL 99 YEARS / ANS OPINIONS



CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION - ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

The JUSTICE REPORT contains information of value to Association readers and the public interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the Association's views, but are included to encourage reflection and action on the criminal justice system throughout Canada.

For more information on the activities of the CCJA, please contact:

L'ACTUALITÉS JUSTICE renferme des renseignements utiles aux lecteurs de l'Association et au public qui s'intéressent aux questions relatives à l'administration de la justice au Canada. Les opinions qui sont exprimées ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association, mais y figurent afin d'encourager à réfléchir et à agir sur la justice pénale dans tout le Canada.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les activités de l'Association, veuillez communiquer avec :

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JUSTICE

Vol.33 **ACTUALITÉS - REPORT** No.2

EDITORIAL - ÉDITORIAL • P4
By - Par Irving Kulik, CCJA Executive Director, directeur général de l'ACJP

.....

99 YEARS / ANS

CCJA: Looking back on 99 years • P7
By Irving Kulik
Résumé français • P9

Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice • P10

Revue canadienne de criminologie et justice pénale • P11

CCJA Policy Review Committee • P12
By Howard Bebbington
Résumé français • P13

Looking at some CCJA Policy Highlights over the Years • P14
By Irving Kulik
Résumé français • P21

.....

AFFILIATES / AFFILIÉS

Provincial Associations, CCJA Affiliates & Partners • P23
By Nancy Wright
Résumé français • P25

.....

CCJA Justice Report: 2012-2016 • P26
By Nancy Wright
Résumé français • P32

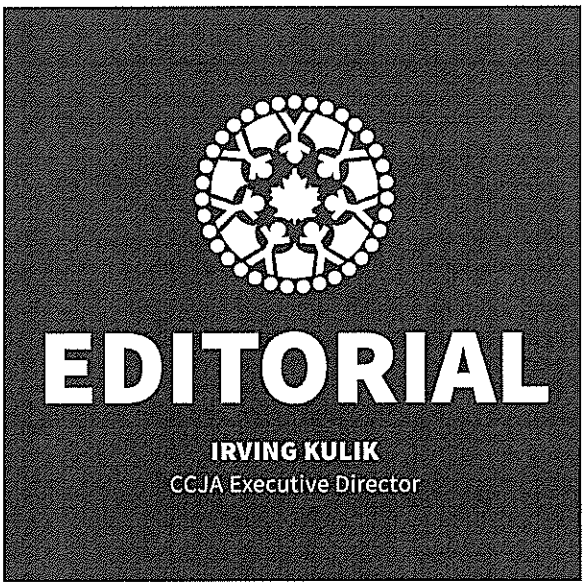
.....

Graduate Student Pre-Conference Symposium • P33

Symposium pré-congrès des étudiants des cycles supérieurs • P37

.....

COMING EVENTS - PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS • P41



Thanks to the support of Heritage Canada, we approach our centennial year able to offer CCJA members an online version of the *Justice Report* and provide this special issue to kick off the celebrations leading to our upcoming centennial. Indeed, as of 2019 the CCJA will have been active in criminal justice policy for 100 years. Considering that our country is only 150 years old, this is an amazing accomplishment. We are not much younger than two of our provinces—Alberta and Saskatchewan, which joined confederation in 1905—and older than Newfoundland.

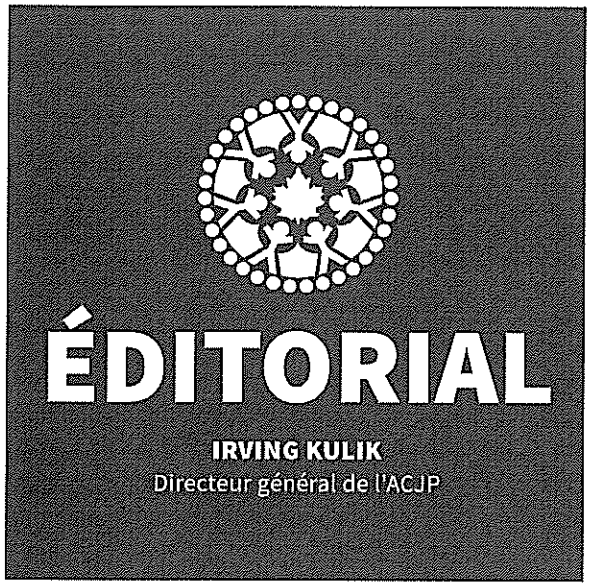
The CCJA is also one of the oldest associations in Canada. Few national organizations can claim this level of longevity, not to mention the kind of impact and continued credibility we enjoy. One of the celebratory articles in this issue elaborates further on our history. What we have accomplished throughout the decades in the area of policy advice to governments is illustrated in another article. I've long said that public policy is not developed in a radical fashion but, rather, built upon ideas presented over time. In this context, many of our criminal justice policy recommendations have been assimilated by legislators over time and set the stage for improvements, often years later.

Yet we cannot rest on our laurels, but must maintain our presence while moving forward. Our Policy Review Committee (PRC) continues to do great work, currently under the leadership of Howard Bebbington. One of our previous PRC chairs, Mihael Cole is now the President of the Association. Another, Dr. Stacey Hannem, is a member of our Board of Directors. Obviously, our policy work continues to be one of the main drivers of the CCJA.

Our public education mandate is reflected in our *Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, now in its 60th year; this publication, the *Justice Report*; our public education workshops presented by our affiliates and, of course, our biennial Congress. Our recent, 36th Congress was a first, partnering with government via the Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services. It was also one of the most successful in recent memory, attracting some 700 delegates, participants and volunteers. Our 37th in the 2019 centennial year will also be excellent, as we return to historic Quebec City to partner with the Societé de Criminologie du Québec.

Our new communications plan incorporates a number of initiatives to increase our visibility including the online version of this publication, our tweets, presence on Facebook, improved website, and we remain ever vigilant in this regard.

We have much to look forward to as we approach our centennial year. We count on your continued support and involvement and welcome your ideas always. If it is not yet the case, please get involved. ■



En cette année précédant notre centenaire, le soutien de Patrimoine canadien nous permet d'offrir aux membres de l'ACJP la revue *Actualités justice* en version numérique ainsi que le présent numéro spécial qui donne le coup d'envoi aux célébrations précentenaires. En effet, en 2019, l'ACJP aura été depuis cent ans une force active en matière de politique en justice pénale. C'est tout à fait remarquable lorsqu'on réalise que notre pays n'est âgé que de 150 ans. En fait, notre Association est à peine plus jeune que deux de nos provinces, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, qui se sont jointes à la Confédération en 1905, et elle est plus ancienne que Terre-Neuve.

L'ACJP est également une des premières associations canadiennes. Peu d'organismes nationaux peuvent prétendre à cette longévité ou aux résultats et à la crédibilité que nous avons générés tout au long de ces années. D'ailleurs, un des articles de ce numéro spécial relate les détails de notre histoire alors qu'un autre se penche sur nos réalisations en matière de conseils stratégiques aux différents gouvernements. J'ai toujours soutenu que les politiques gouvernementales ne se développaient pas de manière radicale, mais plutôt qu'elles faisaient leur chemin au fil des idées et des ans. C'est ainsi que les législateurs se sont appropriés plusieurs de nos recommandations en matière de justice pénale, recommandations qui ont pavé la voie à des améliorations, parfois des années plus tard.

Néanmoins, ce n'est pas le temps de dormir sur nos lauriers, mais plutôt de maintenir notre présence tout en continuant d'avancer. Notre Comité d'examen des politiques (CEP) poursuit son magnifique travail sous la présidence d'Howard Bebbington. Un ex-président du CEP, Mihael Cole, préside aujourd'hui notre association, alors qu'une ex-présidente, Dr Stacey Hannem, siège au conseil d'administration. Certes, nos efforts en matière de politiques demeurent un des moteurs principaux de l'ACJP.

Quant à notre mandat de sensibilisation auprès de la population, il se concrétise de diverses manières : des articles dans la *Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale* (CJCCJ) qui célèbre ses 60 ans d'existence; la présente revue, *Actualités justice*; des ateliers de formation offerts aux communautés par nos membres affiliés; et, bien sûr, notre congrès biennal. Le 36e congrès, notre plus récent, a innové dans un partenariat avec un organisme gouvernemental, soit le ministère des Services à l'enfance et à la jeunesse de l'Ontario. De mémoire, ce fut aussi celui qui a connu le plus grand succès avec ses quelque 700 délégués, participants et bénévoles. Le 37e, celui de notre centenaire, devrait être tout aussi remarquable alors que nous retournerons à Québec, cette ville historique, et que nous travaillerons en partenariat avec la Société de criminologie du Québec.

Notre nouvelle stratégie de communication vise notamment à améliorer notre visibilité. À cet effet, nous avons amorcé divers projets : la version numérique de la présente revue, la diffusion de messages par Twitter et Facebook, la mise à niveau de notre site web ainsi qu'une attention soutenue à cette dimension communicationnelle.

Cette année précentenaire fournira de nombreuses raisons de nous réjouir. Nous comptons sur votre appui et votre engagement habituels. Soyez assurés que nous accueillons toujours avec grand plaisir vos idées et toute participation à notre vie associative. ■

CCJA ACJP

CCJA: Looking back on 99 years

IRVING KULIK
CCJA Executive Director

Two decades ago Matthew Yeager prepared the publication *The First 75 Years: A History of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association 1919 to 1994.* Much of this article is borrowed liberally from the research work of Dr. Yeager, currently a professor at Western, the University of Western Ontario.

CCJA was created in 1919 with the merger of the Honour League and the National Prison Reform Association to form the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association, which then morphed into the Canadian Corrections Association and later still the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association following subsequent mergers with the Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal and the Canadian Penal Association. In 1977, the Association became an official charitable organization, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime, to be renamed again in 1984 as the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA). As we approach our 100th birthday, we have no plans to change our name again.

CCJA has played a vital and prominent role in the development of modern correctional and criminal justice thought and policy from its beginnings to this day. It is worth pointing out here some of the accomplishments commencing with the early days. Members of the Association were invited to testify on behalf of all prisoner aid bodies across Canada during the proceedings of the Archambault Commission formed in 1936 to investigate the penitentiary system in Canada. Many of the Association's recommendations were incorporated into the final report in 1938.

In 1951, the Association provided input to the Minister of Justice's Royal Commission on the Revision of the Criminal Code which recommended numerous changes to the Code, including the power of a court to suspend sentences without the consent of the Crown and opposition to any minimum mandatory sentences. Over the course of recent decades, we have continued to oppose efforts by government to impose or expand on the use of such sentences.

In 1953, the Association went on record as favouring the abolition of the death penalty in Canada. This theme was frequently invoked over the years and we have always been wary of attempts to reintroduce elements of this archaic punishment while also opposing 'life without parole' measures.

During the early years, CCJA also submitted briefs on a family court system, gambling policy, parole services in Canada, revision of the Juvenile Delinquency Act, and a project to hold conferences for all the training schools across Canada.

Members of the Board were involved in a variety of practical measures to assist prisoners, including coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Act (since renamed the Employment Insurance Act) for inmates, acceptance of criminal offenders in the armed services, education for the correctional agencies, and promotion of volunteer prison visitors. The issue of access to employment insurance as well as old age security pensions cropped up again a few years ago and met with our sustained opposition at Parliamentary Committee hearings.

In 1959 the Association approved several resolutions opposing the construction of large penitentiaries, suggesting that a person with a treatment background be appointed to the Planning Commission on Penal Reform. In mid-1965, the Association asked the Minister of Justice to delay construction of any further maximum security penitentiaries—particularly those slated for special detention units. Following up in 1966, the Association organized a delegation of some 48 organizations which met with the Solicitor General and opposed any further building of special detention units. As a result of these discussions, the Solicitor General temporarily stopped further construction of these maximum-security units and asked the parliamentary committee to report on whether these institutions were efficient.

At the request of the Solicitor General, members of the Association were invited to participate in a study of maximum security prisons which resulted in the "Hans Mohr Report," recommending population limits for penitentiaries and made suggestions for suitable locations.

In 1960, Board members expressed concern about the state of criminal statistics across Canada, and formed a Records, Statistics, and Research Committee to advise the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on measures to improve the collection of criminal statistics. Out of this was born the Criminal Justice Statistics branch at Statistics Canada, much lauded as a valuable resource for correctional and justice practitioners as well as academics. Because of the pressing need to evaluate various proposed bills in the House of Commons, the Association established a Committee on Legislation in 1961. Its first business was to review the Juvenile Delinquents Act in conjunction with a departmental study announced by the Minister of Justice. Today the CCJA Policy Committee is our most important working committee, continuing to provide input and advice to parliamentarians.

In 1964, the then Minister of Justice, Guy Favreau, appointed a Special Committee on Corrections, later dubbed the Ouimet Committee, to study the criminal justice system in Canada. William McGrath, then Executive Secretary of the Association, was appointed as both a member and Secretary of the committee. In addition, the Association's new Associate Secretary, Mr. Claude Bouchard, was also appointed to the Secretariat of the Committee. He later became a member of the National Parole Board. In its report titled "Toward Unity: Criminal Justice and Corrections" (aka Ouimet Report), the Special Committee on Corrections urged Government to minimize the use of imprisonment. We have often underscored our briefs to Parliamentary Justice Committees with the admonition against over incarceration, especially for minority groups.

Subsequent to the April 1971 riot at Kingston Penitentiary, the Association's Executive Director William McGrath was appointed to the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Disturbances at Kingston Penitentiary to investigate the riot, and its report attributed the riot to a failure to "establish and maintain a strong rehabilitative program".

The Association continues the good work begun some 99 years ago in terms of policy advice to governments and in the interest of public and professional education. Through the work of its members across Canada, its committees and provincial affiliates, CCJA remains a significant voice in promoting just and equitable criminal justice policies.

In 1972 the Manitoba Society of Criminology became an affiliate member, joining (the other three...). By 1974 with the addition of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology, now the Criminal Justice Association of Ontario (CJAO), the number of affiliates grew to five. Today we can boast affiliates in BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick/PEI.

CCJA is extremely proud of its peer-reviewed journal. Like the metamorphosis of the CCJA itself, Canadian Journal of Corrections, first published in October 1958, changed its title to Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections and then to Canadian Journal of Criminology in 1978. In January 2003 the Journal adopted its current title, the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CJCCJ), emphasizing its broader subject matter. From a modest beginning, the CJCCJ has now been produced four times a year for at least two decades with articles in both English and French. In October 1961 a survey of research, chaired by Drs. Tadeusz Grygier and Bruno

Cormier, was published in the Journal, leading to the subsequent increase in university-sponsored research on crime and justice.

In 1967 the Association played a leading role in the creation of the Department of Criminology at the University of Ottawa. Association member Tadeusz Grygier was hired as its first chairperson.

During 1978, a new logo for the Association was released. It consisted of a black and red circular design evoking a broad, symbolic meaning. In more recent times, we updated the logo colours to blue and red. Today you will see an enhancement of it accentuating our centenary.

In 2004 we adopted a new look for the Justice Report, published four times a year. We have encouraged more student articles as well those written by academics, all on a volunteer basis. This year, with the assistance of Heritage Canada, we have created a modern-bound format for this publication as well as an online version in an effort to both better manage resources and respect environmental exigencies.

In an almost unbroken string we have hosted and co-hosted our biennial Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice over the past seven decades. We attempt to vary the location across Canada to allow our affiliates the opportunity to co-host the conference and directly involve their members in developing the programme and content. Without the work of affiliate volunteers these conferences would not have been possible. We have recently celebrated our 36th biennial congress in Toronto co-hosted not only with our Ontario affiliate but also in partnership with the Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services—a first for us. It was certainly one of the best attended in a long while thanks to the efforts of some many affiliate and government volunteers.

While challenges always lie ahead, we look forward to the next decades with great optimism. Our 37th Congress will celebrate our centenary as we again partner with our colleagues, the Société de Criminologie du Québec, in historic Quebec City. We are also developing other public education events, in particular those that can be geared more to students, our future members and Canada's future leaders. For example, the CCJA is holding an upcoming Graduate Student Pre-Conference Symposium in conjunction with the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) in Montreal (see details in this issue).

There is much to be thankful for, much to be proud of—but, also very much more that needs to be done to ensure a Canadian criminal justice system that bases its public policy first and foremost on research and evidence. Join me as we embrace our next anniversary. ■

RÉSUMÉ

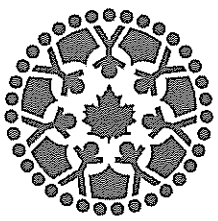
CCJA: Looking back on 99 years

IRVING KULIK,
Directeur général de l'ACJP

Cet article s'inspire abondamment des recherches du professeur Yeager de l'Université Western Ontario, auteur de *The First 75 Years: A History of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association 1919 to 1994*. Depuis ses tout débuts, l'ACJP a joué un rôle crucial dans le développement de réflexions et de politiques liées à la modernisation du système de justice pénale et correctionnelle au Canada. L'article examine quelques-unes des réalisations de l'ACJP depuis sa fondation, il y a 99 ans, jusqu'à la présente année précentenaire. Nous avons de nombreuses raisons d'être reconnaissants et de nous réjouir, mais il reste énormément de travail à faire pour garantir un système canadien de justice pénale qui base ses politiques publiques d'abord et avant tout sur la recherche et la preuve.

Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale

The *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (*CJCCJ*) is a forum for original contributions and discussions in the fields of criminology and criminal justice, including the theoretical and scientific aspects of the study of crime and the practical problems of law enforcement, administration of justice, and treatment of offenders. *CJCCJ* is the official scholarly journal of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA).



TOP DOWNLOADED ARTICLES ON PROJECT MUSE

(source: Project MUSE Jan. 2004–August 2017)

Racial Profiling and Police Subculture by J. Chan

Aboriginal Gangs and Their (Dis)placement: Contextualizing Recruitment, Membership, and Status by J. Grekul, P. LaBoucane-Benson

Public Opinion on Prostitution Law Reform in Canada by J. Lowman, C. Louie

Racism versus Professionalism: Claims and Counter-claims about Racial Profiling by V. Satzewich, W. Shaffir

Attitudes, Beliefs, and Knowledge of Prostitution and the Law in Canada by H. Morton, C. Klein, B. B. Gorzalka

Public Confidence in Criminal Justice in Canada: A Comparative and Contextual Analysis by J. V. Roberts

Evaluating the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* after Five Years: A Qualified Success by N. Bala, P.J. Carrington, J. V. Roberts

Causal Attributions of Crime and the Public's Sentencing Goals by L. J. Templeton, T. F. Hartnagel

TOP CITED ARTICLES OF ALL TIME

(source: Publish or Perish)

Safe Streets for Whom? Homeless Youth, Social Exclusion, and Criminal Victimization by S. Gaetz

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of Assessment and Human Service in Prevention and Corrections: Crime-Prevention Jurisprudence by D.A. Andrews, C. Dowden

Constructing Crime: Media, Crime, and Popular Culture by K. Dowler, T. Fleming, S. L. Muzzatti

The Hare and the Tortoise: Dangerousness and Sex Offender Policy in the United States and Canada by M. Petrunik

Lifetime Sex Offender Recidivism: A 25-Year Follow-Up Study by R. Langevin, S. Curnoe, P. Fedoroff, R. Bennett, M. Langevin, C. Peever, R. Pettica, S. Sandhu

Street Youth, Unemployment, and Crime: Is It That Simple? Using General Strain Theory To Untangle the Relationship by S. W. Baron

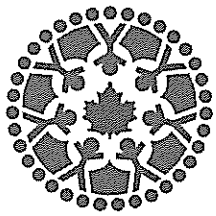
The Development of Early Delinquency: Can Classroom and School Climates Make a Difference? by J. Sprott

***CJCCJ* Online: bit.ly/cjccj_online** **_CJCCJ_ on Project MUSE: bit.ly/cjccjpm**

Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale

La *Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale* publie une évaluation trimestrielle des aspects scientifiques et théoriques de l'étude sur le crime et des problèmes pratiques en ce qui a trait à l'application de la loi, l'administration de la justice et le traitement des délinquants, en particulier dans le contexte canadien. La *RCCJP* met l'accent sur la recherche scientifique originale. Cette Revue appartient à l'Association canadienne de justice pénale (ACJP).



LES ARTICLES EN FRANÇAIS LES PLUS TÉLÉCHARGÉS SUR PROJECT MUSE (2015-17)

Sursis, récidive et réinsertion sociale : un équilibre précaire par I. F. Dufour, R. Brassard, J. Guay

La cyberintimidation à l'épreuve du milieu scolaire québécois : regards d'intervenants sur l'irruption des nouvelles technologies à l'école par J. Cauchie, P. Corriveau

L'effet des lois en matière de contrôle des armes à feu sur les homicides au Canada, 1974–2004 par É. Blais, M. Gagné, I. Linteau

Épisodes d'inactivité et revenus criminels dans une trajectoire de délinquance par F. Ouelletet, P. Tremblay

L'enchâssement social et la délinquance des pairs par C. Morselli , A. Gariépy, C. Gagnon

La télésurveillance policière dans les lieux publics: l'apprentissage d'une technologie par M. Charest, P. Tremblay, R. Boivin, M. D'Élia

Le déploiement des caméras de surveillance dans les rues et autres espaces publics au Canada : Au-delà des stratégies d'opposition et d'encadrement par C. Boudreau

PALMARÈS DES ARTICLES LES PLUS CITÉS

(source: Publish or Perish)

Safe Streets for Whom? Homeless Youth, Social Exclusion, and Criminal Victimization by S. Gaetz

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of Assessment and Human Service in Prevention and Corrections: Crime-Prevention Jurisprudence by D.A. Andrews, C. Dowden

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CCJA Policy Review Committee

HOWARD BEBBINGTON
PCR Chair

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA) **Policy Review Committee (PRC)** is the CCJA's principal committee for the discussion of criminal justice policy and legislation. It has been in existence for over two decades, with a mandate to explore, analyze, critique and develop CCJA positions on various issues, events, programs, policies, legislation and emerging trends relating to the Canadian criminal justice system. In order to fulfil its mandate, the **PRC** closely monitors the work of Parliament and the relevant federal departments and provincial ministries like Public Safety Canada, Justice Canada and the various ministries of the Attorney General.

The **PRC** meets once a month, mainly through teleconferences, with a summer recess in August. Membership is of interest to individuals who are drawn to policy debate, legislative change and, generally speaking, the major criminal justice issues of the day. The Committee is composed of a diverse group of individuals from across the country, contributing various perspectives in the criminal justice field. The Presidents of the CCJA affiliate organizations are *ex officio* members of the **PRC** and some affiliates have nominated individuals to represent them on the **PRC**.

Members are called upon from time to time to draft briefs and may be included in the team when invited to testify at Parliamentary committees. Briefs and other products produced by the **PRC** are provided to the CCJA Board of Directors for approval before they are sent to Ministers, Parliamentary Committees or featured in the CCJA *Justice Report* or on the CCJA website.

Recently a new **PRC** Newsletter was created and it is circulated periodically to apprise Committee members of recent developments and other items of interest relevant to the **PRC** mandate. A secure, web-based discussion forum has also been created to enable policy discussion and debate to continue in between the monthly meetings of the Committee.

This year, policy briefs have been prepared by the **PRC**, and sent to the relevant federal Ministers and Parliamentary Committees, setting out the concerns and advice of the CCJA on Bill C-45 (the *Cannabis Act*) and Bill C-46 (offences relating to conveyances). Work is ongoing on a number of other criminal justice bills. At the beginning of the current government's mandate, a paper entitled "Proposing changes to address 10 years of Tough on Crime" was sent to the new government articulating the CCJA's concern about legislative reforms over the last decade, or so, that have removed or limited judicial discretion to tailor sentences to best meet the purpose, objectives and principles of sentencing, taking into account the particular criminal activity, the blameworthiness of the offender and his or her potential to return to the community as a law-abiding citizen.

The Committee is currently chaired by Howard Bebbington, a CCJA Board member, part-time Professor (University of Ottawa, Criminology) and retired Justice Canada Senior Counsel. The **PRC** is supported by its Secretary, Matthew Yeager (Associate Professor, King's College, Western University) and by the CCJA Executive Director,

Irving Kulik, and Project Coordinator, Lauren Murray, both of whom attend and contribute to **PRC** meetings.

The **PRC** is always looking for new members who are interested in taking on research and policy analysis projects for the CCJA. From time to time, the Committee also invites interested guests to join meetings and take part in our work.

For further information on the Policy Review Committee (PRC), please contact:

Howard Bebbington (PRC Chair)
hhbebbington@rogers.com

Irving Kulik (CCJA Executive Director)
irvingkulik@rogers.com

Lauren Murray (CCJA Project Coordinator)
ccja-acjp@rogers.com

RÉSUMÉ

Comité d'examen des politiques (CEP)

HOWARD BEBBINGTON,
Président du comité CEP

Le Comité d'examen des politiques (CEP) de l'ACJP est le comité le plus important de l'Association sur les discussions liées aux politiques et aux projets de loi en matière de justice pénale. Existant depuis plus de vingt ans,le Comité a le mandat d'explorer, d'analyser, de critiquer et de développer les positions de l'ACJP sur les problématiques, les événements, les programmes, les politiques, les projets de loi et les nouvelles tendances reliés au système de justice pénale canadien. Pour ce faire, le CEP surveille étroitement les travaux du Parlement et des ministères provinciaux et fédéraux, tels que Sécurité publique Canada et Justice Canada ainsi que tout ce qui relève des procureurs généraux canadiens.

Looking at some CCJA Policy Highlights over the Years

IRVING KULIK
CCJA Executive Director

Elsewhere in this issue you will find a look back upon 99 years of work by the CCJA as well as a discussion of recent work by the Policy Review Committee. In the following few pages I would like to mention some of the specific policy areas in which CCJA has demonstrated enduring and consistent leadership over time.

Several years ago, we published a compendium of our positions papers entitled Viewpoints (on Criminal Justice Issues) or *Points de Vue* in French. This booklet was widely distributed, and copies are still available for the asking. In it we summarize within a page or two our positions on nine critical issues, including Crime Prevention, Pardons, Conditional Sentences, Mandatory Minimum Sentences. Because we have done so much work, going back decades, on Parole and Youth Justice, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the historical but ever valuable and still relevant policy advice offered to the Government on these two subjects.

PAROLE

Parole as we generally know it basically started with the Parole Act of 1959. Even though it had taken decades to get to that point, much debate on its merits and its application to prisoners continued. In January **1973** CCJA presented a Brief to the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, entitled The Parole System in Canada. The Brief was prepared by a Committee chaired by Professor Ronald Price of Queen's University that included CCJA's Executive Director William McGrath as secretary and was supported by a group of eminent scholars and practitioners of the day.

The Association's Committee made a dozen recommendations in its 1973 Brief, including:

- *That the sentencing provisions set out in Canadian criminal legislation be amended to make the last third of any fixed prison sentence a period of automatic mandatory supervision;*

- *That the (then) provision for statutory remission be revoked, and that the provision for earned remission be amended so that the inmate may earn up to five days a month (CCJA Brief, 1973).*

Committee members understood the need for a period of supervision during offender reintegration to community life. While this recommendation was instituted, it was not long before it was amended, then further debated and almost eliminated.

- *That the two responsibilities now carried by the Chairman of the National Parole Board, that of chairing the National Parole Board and that of supervising and directing the National Parole Service, be carried separately by two different individuals.*

The Brief recommended a division of responsibilities between the Board and the National Parole Service. Several years later, this lead to the unification of the Penitentiary Service

and the Parole Service into the Correctional Service of Canada, as it has remained. Again, however, the debate continues many decades later.

We too often expect perfection from criminal justice officials given the potential consequences of error. It is therefore interesting to read some of the comments in the Brief relating to the issue of parole risks as well as the nature and value of Mandatory Supervision:

> *There are, of course, risks in releasing offenders on parole. However, there are risks in any program for offenders. The short-term risks of parole are calculated risks over which there is some measure of control. The risks involved in keeping the offender in prison too long, thus robbing him of hope, self-confidence and initiative before turning him free without assistance in making the adjustment, are greater in most cases.*
>
> *We reaffirm our belief in parole and, indeed, consider it an essential step in the correctional process. Instead of favouring a reduction in the use of parole in Canada, we are of the opinion that as many prison inmates as possible should be released on parole and as early in their sentence as possible, consistent with the safety of the public.*

Brief on the 1959 Parole Act also cautioned Parliament about considering the abolition of Mandatory Supervision:

> *At present, about one-half of the 3,200 inmates coming out of federal penitentiaries each year do so on parole. If there were no provision for mandatory supervision, that would mean that some 1,600 would be released into the community each year at termination of sentence without supervision, and without assistance unless they sought help from a private agency. Among those so released would be many of the most dangerous offenders since the group would include those who were refused parole.*

According to the most recent statistics (2016 Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview), 69.7% (5308 /7615) of all penitentiary releases were via Statutory Release (SR). How true do the above comments still ring today? Yet 10 years ago, when the abolition of SR was being considered, I wrote to the Minister of Public Safety highlighting the risks of such a draconian measure in terms of public safety, human costs and the huge financial resources that would be required, including a one-billion-dollar expansion plan, not to mention additional annual operating costs of over $156 million.

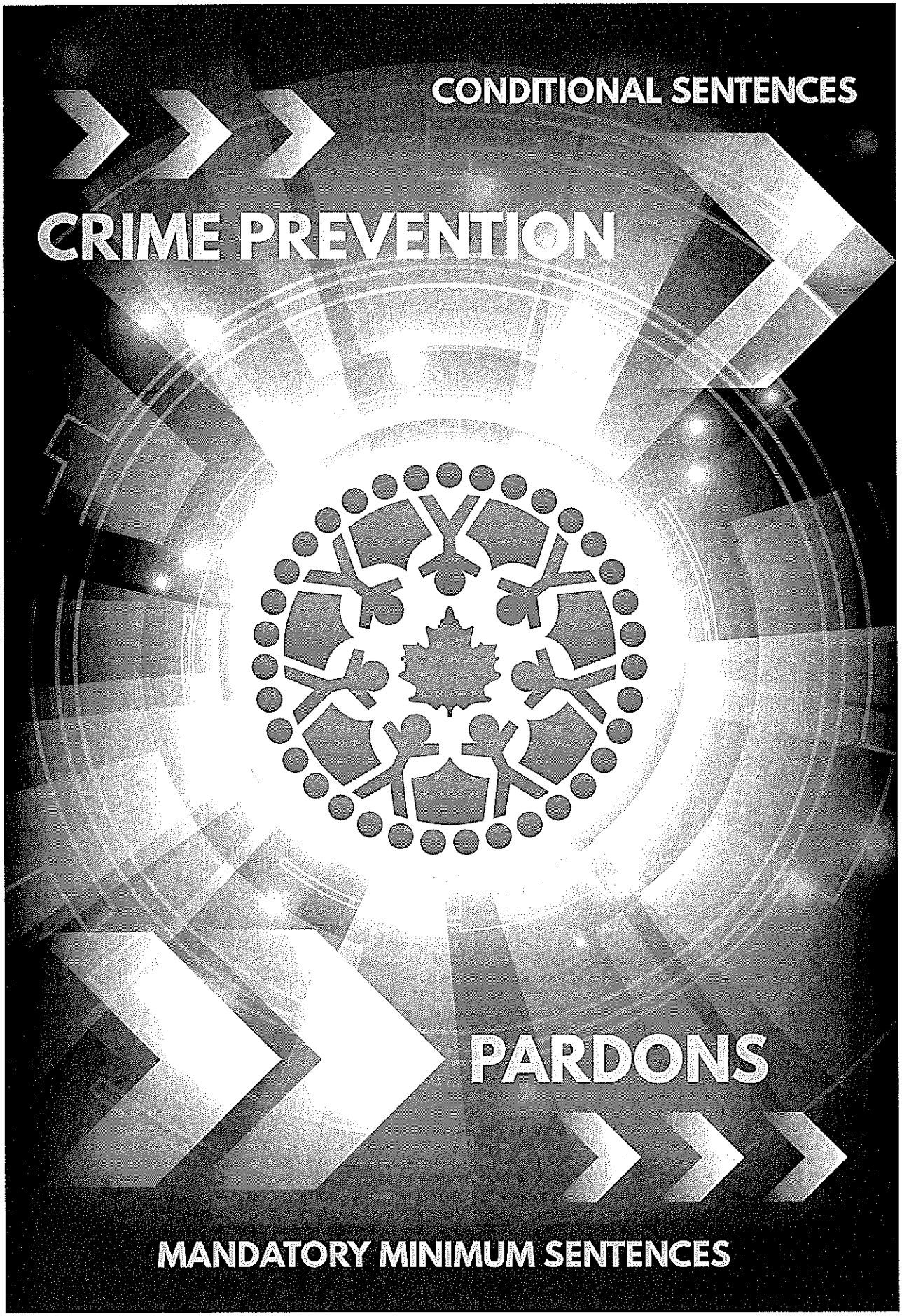
While abolition of Statutory Release now seems an unlikely option, if history remains true, it will come up again for consideration in due course. One unfortunate incident can change everything, which is why the committee's reference to weighing the risks of parole against the risks of no parole will always be of paramount importance. As we know, many of the above recommendations were introduced into law; however, the debate continues on many of the issues.

In December **1985** CCJA Legislation Committee (now Policy Review Committee) presented a Brief to a committee of the House of Commons pursuant to the introduction of Bills C-67 and C-68 disagreeing again with the proposed detention provisions regarding mandatory supervision:

> *The intent and purpose of mandatory supervision, as proposed by the Ouimet Commission in 1968 and as enacted in 1970, was to protect society against criminal behaviour by assuring that all offenders released from prison would benefit from supervision in the community and assistance in making a successful reintegration to community life. The intent of the current proposals (detention provisions) [....] is to protect Canadian society by causing certain offenders believed to be dangerous to serve the sentence through warrant expiry date in penal institutions. It is the opinion of the CCJA Legislation Committee that the interests of society are better served by providing the offender with a period of intensive supervision and assistance in the community prior to warrant expiry, rather than have the offender released after warrant expiry without intensive supervision and assistance in the community.*

Notwithstanding CCJA's position at the time, the detention provisions were brought in and continue to exist today.

In 1991, CCJA's Parliamentary Monitoring Committee, chaired by Gerry Ruygrok, submitted


CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
CRIME PREVENTION
PARDONS
MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES

a Brief regarding Bill C-36, the precursor to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA). This Brief came out strongly in support of the protection of society as the paramount requirement of the criminal justice system. They stressed that this could be best assured through social development and effective supervision of parolees that would provide them hope and opportunity to rehabilitate their lives.

The Brief emphasized the need for a national strategy on crime prevention as well as public education. While indicating support for the parole system, the Association questioned the wisdom of Accelerated Parole Release (APR). Interestingly, CCJA later supported APR—which in our view needed only some adjustments—and opposed its abolition in 2011. This is one of the few instances where CCJA seems to have changed its public view on such a major subject over the course of time.

The Brief asks the question **"Should SR be retained or abolished"?** Without offering a simple response, the Brief points out that 60% of all Statutory Release over the course of five years were completed successfully, an average of 2808 per year. It would not have made sense to keep that many offenders in prison until sentence expiry. The Brief concludes:

> *At the very least, SR provides for gradual release and community supervision for a limited period of time, concepts which we have always supported.*

The statutory release population increased by 29.3% in the six years after the coming into force of the CCRA; in 1998-99 there were 4430 releases on SR (55% of all penitentiary releases). The reliance upon SR as a release mechanism and the importance of the period of supervision that goes with it are no less important today than in 1999. Indeed, in 2015/16, 5308 federal inmates were released directly on SR, almost 70% of all releases from CSC penitentiaries. Of these, 63% were successful while 7% committed a non-violent infraction and 1% committed a violent act. About 30% were revoked for breaches of conditions, in the absence of any further convictions.

Parole attracts general acceptance by the majority of the population, however, statutory release remains a lightning rod for the conditional release system. Opponents continue to call for its elimination. While the concept of releasing an offender who has not "earned his release" is a troubling one, the thought of inmates being released directly to the community with no supervision is a far more frightening notion.

YOUTH JUSTICE

To look at our history of policy advice in the area of youth justice is especially à propos in light of the fact that we have just recently had a most successful Congress on this specific theme.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act became law in 1929. By 1956 a number of amendments had already been made to the Act. In February 1956 the Canada Corrections Association, a forerunner to CCJA, provided a total of 34 recommendations to the Committee on Revision of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, including:

- *When a child or young person is detained in a jail under the provisions of Section 13(4), it should be mandatory that he be kept entirely segregated from other prisoners.*

- *The judge of the juvenile court should be given specific authority to order the examination of a juvenile delinquent by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or venereal disease control clinic.*

- *The ban against publicity in a case involving a delinquency in any newspaper or other publication contained in Section 12 (3) and (4) of the Act should be extended to radio and television as well.*

- *It is recommended that the juvenile court record be made available only to the following and subject to the limitations and restrictions indicated:*

  a) *To the adult court, only after the individual has passed the age of 18 (or 16 if that age is retained in the definition of juvenile); only after a conviction has been registered in the adult court; and only in connection with delinquencies which, if they had been committed by an adult, would have constituted an indictable offence. This is not intended to limit in any way the right of the accused to introduce his juvenile court record if he sees fit to do so.*

  b) *To other juvenile courts.*

  c) *To a training school for juvenile delinquents if the juvenile delinquent is sent there for* treatment

but subject to the condition that the training school has no authority to release and shall not release such records to any person whomsoever except under the direction provided for in (e).

d) *To the Official Guardian or like officer of any province.*

e) *The attorney general of the province should be given authority to order the production of the juvenile court record in special circumstances.*

▷ *There should be a provision in the Act that gives an adult who is applying for a job, with either a private employer or with a government department, the right to omit mention of any juvenile court record he may have when replying to a question whether he has a court record. Further, it should be illegal for any employer to seek information regarding juvenile court records from the applicant himself.*

▷ *No fingerprints or photographs of anyone under the age of 15 years involved in a delinquency should be taken by the police.*

As basic and self-evident as these proposals seem to us today, 60 years ago this was not the case in Canada and further study was required by government. Thus, in January 1963, a Brief was presented to the Department of Justice Committee on Juvenile Delinquency entitled, The Child Offender and the Law. The Brief points out the twofold problem of juveniles requiring the full protection traditionally accorded adults in our legal system, but also professional assistance to identify, treat and otherwise effectively address their social, educational and psychological needs. The prime purpose of the juvenile court should thus not be punishment but rather to help the individual adjust to society.

This time a total of 44 recommendations were presented for the consideration of the departmental committee, including some that had not been provided previously. The recommendations included following:

▷ *More emphasis to be put on prevention.*

▷ *Any child charged with an offence may be dealt with under provincial legislation as neglected rather than as an offender.*

▷ *The terms "juvenile" and "delinquent" should be dropped from official usage, and the term "delinquency" should be retained only to distinguish offences committed by children from crimes committed by adults*

▷ *There should be a right of appeal from the children's court.*

▷ *Police should recognize the importance and special nature of police work with children and should include the necessary material on the subject in their training courses.*

▷ *Judges of the children's court should be appointed on the basis of suitable education and personal qualifications combined with a knowledge of the needs of children.*

▷ *Salaries for judges of the children's court should be adequate to attract and hold effective people.*

▷ *Adequate facilities should be provided to the children's court, including clinical facilities, detention facilities, and able and sufficient probation staff.*

▷ *Child probation officers should be appointed on the basis of suitable education and personal qualifications and provided with appropriate salaries and working conditions.*

▷ *Institutions for child offenders should be small, specialized, and clearly recognized as treatment institutions.*

▷ *Federal leadership and funds should be given to research into the nature of delinquency, how prevention can be made effective, and what treatment and retraining techniques are effective with child offenders.*

It has always been a challenge to simply define children, youth and adult when it concerns legal responsibility. This continues to be the issue today. In its February 1964 Brief entitled, The Young Adult Offender, the Association pointed out that there is an in-between group who cannot be considered children, but who are not fully mature, and who require special handling. The term "young adult offender" is used to refer to this group.

The purpose of the Brief was to make recommendations on special facilities and legislative provisions that would deal more effectively with the problem of the young adult offender and included:

- *A young adult should be defined as one who has attained the age of 18 but not reached the age of 21.*
- *The adult court should have jurisdiction over the young adult group.*
- *Special legislative provisions should be enacted to cover the sentencing of young adults.*
- *Legal aid should be available to all young adults charged with an offence.*
- *A pre-sentence report should be mandatory in any case involving a young adult convicted of either an indictable offence or any offence punishable by imprisonment.*

In our pre-cursor to the concepts of 'least restrictive measures' and 'reasons for sentencing', we find:

- *The legislation should state that the court shall not send a young adult to prison unless all other courses have been considered and rejected for specific reasons. The court's reasons for believing that a prison sentence is required should be recorded in the court's written judgement.*
- *The police and the courts should, whenever possible, avoid holding a young adult in a lock up or jail pending initial appearance, or during remand or trial. When it is necessary to hold a young adult in a lock up or jail, he should be kept separate from older prisoners.*

In July 1971, the Association presented a Brief in response to the draft of the Young Offenders Act, Bill C- 192, which was intended to finally replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1929. The Association was concerned that the law would reduce the juvenile court's jurisdiction as it related to children. In its presentation the Association emphasized the following points:

- *That Canada continue to deal with some children and youths charged with an offence through the juvenile court, but that this procedure be confined to those charged with the more serious offences and that even with this group other means of disposal be used if feasible in the individual case.*
- *When the judge is of the opinion that a child should be removed from his home, whether to a foster home, training school, or elsewhere, he should make the child a ward of the provincial government for a period not to exceed three years. If the child requires further care after that period, the provincial authorities should take action under either provincial child care or mental health legislation.*
- *That the juvenile court have the power to commit a young person (12 to 18 years of age) found to have committed an offence for which he might, if he had been tried on indictment, have been sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life as a minimum sentence, to training school until he reaches the age of 21, and that if further action in relation to the young person is required at that time, such action be taken under provincial mental health legislation.*
- *That section 71 is amended to read as follows: "Where a Judge makes finding under this Act that a young person committed an offence, that person shall not, for any purpose whatsoever, be deemed thereby to have been convicted of a criminal offence."*
- *That section 74 of the Bill be amended to provide that the judge may order the taking of the young person's fingerprints only for the purposes of identification in relation to one or more specific offences the young person is suspected of having committed; that when the young person so fingerprinted is found not to have committed the offence in relation to which his fingerprints were taken, the fingerprints be automatically destroyed; and that when the young person is found to have committed the offence, his fingerprints be retained only in the court's records and not be used to create a fingerprint record on him with the RCMP.*

In early 1976 the Solicitor General's Committee on proposals for new legislation to replace the Juvenile Delinquency Act, produced a report entitled Young Persons in Conflict with The Law. In response, in April 1976, the Association provided comments including 108 detailed recommendations. The Association suggested three other possible approaches:

1. *A youth division of the regular criminal court;*

2. *A three-tier court system consisting of a juvenile court, a youth division of the regular criminal court, and the adult criminal court;*

3. *Retention of the present Juvenile Delinquency Act, revised in some of its more outdated provisions.*

In 1981 the Government introduced Bill C-61, An Act Respecting Young Offenders and To Repeal the Juvenile Delinquency Act. In November of that year the Association presented its comments and recommendations. It emphasized preventive programs; conciliation, mediation and diversion programs; and services for those young people who are convicted of an offence.

In addition, we proposed a Declaration of Principles to replace those set out in Section 3 of the Young Offenders Act. The Principles underline *the accountability of young persons who commit offences, although the legal consequences should vary; that they required supervision and guidance; that while legal proceedings should be avoided, if utilized then due process must prevail; that parents are responsible for the care and supervision of their children and must be encouraged to participate in any legal processes.*

In response to a consultation document titled Toward Safer Communities: Violent and Repeat Offending by Young People, CCJA wrote to the Minister of Justice in January 1994 pointing out that crime is particularly susceptible to exploitation by the media and that for many years it has pleaded with the government to mount an effective public education program on crime and its control. "*The Association finds that from its point of view, the danger is tailoring legislation to the most extreme, rare, and unusual cases — while ignoring the vast majority of youths who commit far less serious offences*" This is true to this very day and does not appear to have changed irrespective of who is in government.

Also, in the Association's opinion, locking up more youthful offenders for longer periods of time would not reduce juvenile delinquency or make the streets safer for our communities. CCJA reiterated the need for an approach involving crime prevention, public education, and resources for rehabilitation rather than more prisons and longer jail sentences.

In September 1994 the Canadian Criminal Justice Association presented a brief to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs regarding Bill C-37, An Act to Amend the Young Offenders Act and the Criminal Code. CCJA opposed the Young Offenders Act revisions and once again pointed out that increases in the penalty structure for very serious crimes of violence (e.g. murder) would neither reduce juvenile violence nor juvenile recidivism.

> CCJA stated that... *unless both Parliament and the Provinces act to enhance YOA funding, no amount of legislative drafting can address this fact: there are not enough adequately funded effective programs to meet the requirements of the current act, let alone the expanded goals of the proposed act".*

CCJA proposed greater use of Alternative Measures, Youth/Disposition Advocates, elimination of mandatory transfer of 16 and 17-year olds to adult court for the crimes of aggravated assault and aggravated sexual assault, questioned the need for transfers to adult court for youth under 16 years of age. It endorsed new provisions giving an Accused young offender the right to a jury trial in murder cases. Of significance in light of recent Court decisions is the Association's recommendation *that the legislation make it clear that denunciation or retribution cannot be cited as the primary reasons for justifying an adult sentence that is designed to protect the community".*

A little more than a year later, in November 1995, CCJA submitted a Brief to the same committee on the Comprehensive Review of the Young Offenders Act. CCJA supported further emphasis on crime prevention and multi-disciplinary approaches in addressing the problems faced by youth who commit crimes: *"Over the years, the Association has consistently emphasized that research demonstrates the ineffectiveness and expensive nature of punishment".* We encouraged *"both the federal government and all provincial governments to develop and maintain accurate information about their youth justice systems for public distribution", increase collaboration on developing alternatives to incarceration and reduce expenditures by using less coercive resources in the community.* CCJA also recommended that *" The federal government encourage the provincial governments to develop a comprehensive and coordinated youth service which addresses the needs of the youth from both a child welfare perspective and a criminal justice perspective".*

In spite of thoughtful recommendations for more research and crime prevention, stricter measures have very frequently attracted the attention of political leaders as the ideal means to ensure greater public safety. At that time, Ontario's Task Force on Strict Discipline for Young Offenders was drafting proposals for boot camps, a US military approach to discipline. CCJA's Brief in January 1996 reviewed the literature and commented that there was no evidence of lower recidivism for graduates of boot camps, that they may actually increase costs because of their greater use, and they do not diminish prison crowding since they typically admit the non-violent youth who would not have been incarcerated elsewhere. Boot camps have shown some success when they are combined with treatment programs but to maintain their success treatment must continue in the community upon release. One can then wonder whether the coercion and abusiveness had any value or are positive results due to the treatment programs only.

In 1999, CCJA presented its Brief to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, entitled In Defence of a True System of Youth Justice, regarding Bill C-3, The Youth Criminal Justice Act. CCJA pointed out that Canada incarcerated youthful offenders at twice the rate of the United States, and four times that of adults in Canada. While the Young Offenders Act (YOA) was supposed to emphasize community or specialized treatment programs, unfortunately about eighty percent (80%) of expenditures were going to maintain custody. However, it is noted that:

> *"There is no youth crime wave; and it is inappropriate to base legislation upon a few violent but atypical cases that do not support a trend". Almost prophetically, CCJA asserted: "No piece of legislation will ever prevent certain youths from committing terrible crimes. And when these occur, an uninformed segment of the population will once again cry out for tougher measures".*

Progress has been evident in regard to the decrease in the use of custody. In May 2008, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in a 5-4 decision that the Crown must bear the burden of showing that a youth convicted of a serious violent offence ought to be sentenced as an adult. The court ruled that it is unconstitutional for young offenders to be sentenced automatically as adults unless the Crown is able to show why a youth sentence would be inadequate to hold them "accountable" for their actions. Thankfully Statistics Canada's Youth Court Statistics year-by-year has shown that fewer youth are being sentenced to custody. In 2015/2016, there was an average of 998 youth being held in some type of custody on any given day. It was down 3% from the previous year and down 27% from 2011/2012. Looking back further, in 2006/2007, about 17% or 5,640 of all guilty cases resulted in a custodial sentence compared to 13,246 or 27% of all guilty cases in 2002/2003. Rarely we do we see such tremendous change in criminal justice statistics over time.

While debate may continue, particularly if the media plays up an unfortunate incident, it is fairly clear that we have made great progress in our treatment of youth in conflict with the law. Those who attended our 2017 Congress can attest to the various options and successful programs that today are making a great difference. The CCJA has added an important voice to the discussion over the past six decades. Given the advice it has provided and the improvements that have taken place, we trust that it is fair for us to take some credit for these accomplishments. If and when the debate reopens we will be there to offer our sage perspective as always. ■

RÉSUMÉ

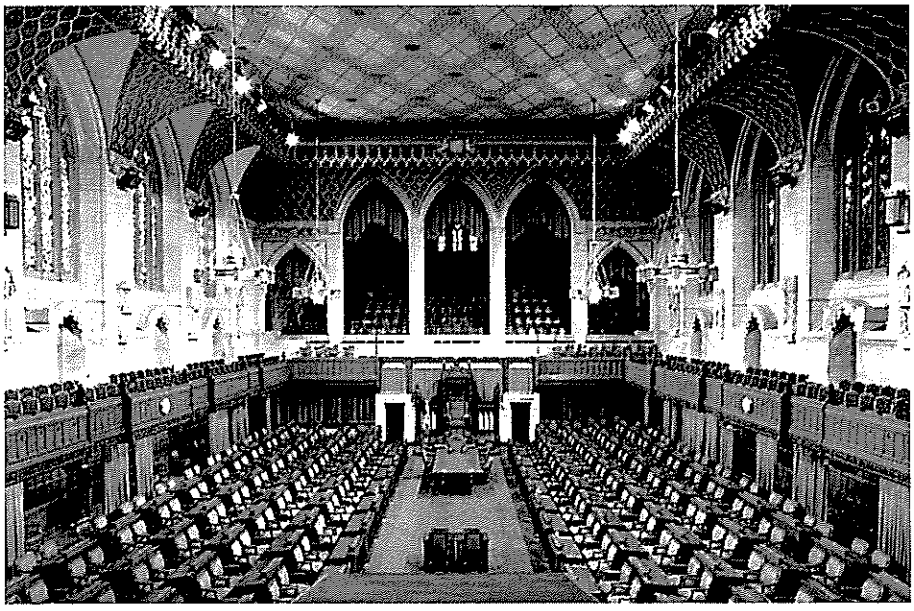
Looking at some CCJA Policy Highlights over the Years

IRVING KULIK,
Directeur général de l'ACJP

Faisant remarquer que l'Association a toujours fait preuve d'un leadership durable et constant sur diverses politiques, le directeur général de l'ACJP met l'accent sur deux enjeux importants sur lesquels l'Association a depuis longtemps développé des points de vue : la liberté conditionnelle et la justice pénale pour les jeunes. Neuf mémoires de l'ACJP ont été réunis dans une monographie intitulée *Points de vue (sur des enjeux de justice pénale)* qui est accessible sur demande (ccja-acjp@rogers.com). Cet article guide le lecteur à travers divers dossiers et d'autres formes de conseils stratégiques émis à partir de 1956 sur la libération conditionnelle et à partir de 1963 sur la justice pénale pour les jeunes. Étant donné les avancées majeures sur ces enjeux, Irving Kulik attribue un certain mérite à l'Association pour les avancées sur la justice pénale pour les jeunes au Canada. Il regrette cependant le fait qu'un seul événement malheureux relayé par les médias puisse causer une répétition de l'histoire en matière de libération conditionnelle, comme ce fut le cas, il y a à peine dix ans, lorsqu'on a demandé l'abolition de la libération d'office. Dans le même ordre d'idée, il applaudit les immenses progrès en lien avec le traitement des jeunes contrevenants et les contributions de l'Association, mais il déplore la surexploitation médiatique des affaires criminelles et demande un programme d'éducation populaire sur la criminalité et les moyens de la contrôler.

Canadian Criminal Justice Association
Association canadienne de justice pénale

Policy Review Internship



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Provincial Associations, CCJA Affiliates & Partners

NANCY WRIGHT
Justice Report Editor

CCJA has affiliates in most Canadian provinces, is a founder and member of NAACJ (*National Associations Active in Criminal Justice*) and enjoys a strong working relationship with the *Société de criminologie du Québec*.

CCJA also holds official affiliation agreements with ACA (*American Correctional Association*), ACJS (*Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*) and ICPA (*International Corrections and Prisons Association*).

The activities and events of CCJA affiliates and partners will be featured in special sections of the *Justice Report* throughout 2019 to celebrate our centennial and increase the visibility of our justice footprint.

To get involved in your province, contact the relevant association. To discuss creating an affiliate in a currently unrepresented province or territory, contact CCJA Executive Director Irving Kulik.

BCCJA **British Columbia Criminal Justice Association**

BCCJA is made up of people from a wide range of backgrounds and interests. Many work, volunteer within or are studying some element of the broad criminal and social justice systems in communities throughout BC. As an independent non-profit group, the BCCJA is able to provide events linkages that enable the public, professionals, volunteers, and students to gain new information and encourage networking and change. In 2013, BCCJA hosted the 34th Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice in Vancouver at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In 2010, Vancouver Island stakeholders came together to form a branch of BCCJA.
www.bccja.com

Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association

VICJA is BCCJA'S first affiliate, a non-profit association of persons living within the Vancouver Island Region who are dedicated to studying problems underlying criminal behavior and promoting rational, informed and responsible debate to best-ensure that the most humane, equitable and effective criminal and social justice systems are embraced. The Association sponsors, organizes and presents public forums in which qualified speakers facilitate dialogue on contemporary criminal/social justice issues. We will be reporting on past and present forums in one of four special centenary sections of this publication in 2019.

MANITOBA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION DE JUSTICE PÉNALE DU MANITOBA

The Manitoba Criminal Justice Association (MCJA) joined CCJA as an affiliate in 1972 and has been actively engaged in promoting crime prevention initiatives in Manitoba ever since. Constitutionally mandated to educate the public about crime, trends in crime, suppression of criminal activity and responses to current trends affecting the Criminal Justice system, MCJA accomplishes its mission in part through its popular Speaker Series evenings and annual Crime Prevention Breakfast at Winnipeg's beautiful Fort Garry Hotel—Treaty One Territory, the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, Cree and Dakota peoples and homeland of the Metis nation. The event attracts Judges from all three levels of the courts, the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, the Provincial Crowns office, RCMP, Winnipeg Police Service, Canadian Border Services, Correction Services of Canada, Provincial Corrections, parole officers, probation officers, defence counsel, residential treatment service providers, social workers, medical doctors, psychologists, concerned citizens and numerous other agencies and individuals.
www.mcja.ca

CJAO
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

The Criminal Justice Association of Ontario (CJAO) has a long history of active engagement in the criminal justice system. The Association began modestly with informal meetings of agency representatives involved in criminal justice in Toronto stretching back to the early 1960's. In 1970, it became a non-profit corporation and an affiliate of the national Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA). CJAO facilitates and promotes the goal of securing a fair, progressive and compassionate criminal justice system. It facilitates the communication of current social and criminal justice matters through event sponsorship, knowledge exchange and professional networking. CCJA and CJAO came together with Ontario's Ministry of Children and Youth Services to co-host the ground-breaking Canadian Youth & Justice Congress 2017 in Toronto. CJAO has a Community & Justice Services Award Program for students.
www.cjao.ca

acja Alberta Criminal Justice Association

ACJA provides an Alberta forum for criminal justice system professionals and associated service providers to obtain and exchange information, knowledge and skills, emphasizing best practices and accessibility. ACJA operates with an effective and knowledgeable board that is representative of the criminal justice system. ACJA is incorporated under the Societies Act of Alberta and operates under bylaws that regulate the transaction of its business and affairs. Historically, the ACJA has been a very active association and hosted the Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice in both 2005 and 1999. It offers workshops with a focus on timely and relevant topics regarding a variety of criminal justice matters. ACJA has planned and offered numerous worships and will soon return to Calgary (May 1) and Edmonton (May 3) together with Bow Valley College and Grant MacEwan University to present *The Impact of Social Media on the Criminal Justice System* with Martin Hurst – iSCOUT Instructional Services. Go to www.acja.ca workshops for workshop and webinar registration information. These workshops highlight ACJA's collaborative, holistic and inclusive approach to educating individuals on criminal justice matters.
www.acja.ca

University of Regina **The Collaborative Centre for Justice and Safety**

CCJA is also affiliated with the Collaborative Centre for Justice and Safety, University of Regina created to respond to numerous challenges and issues facing the first responders and public safety sector in Canada and around the world. As part of the CCJS's commitment to share case studies, lessons learned, guidelines and reports of broad interest to the public safety community, current initiatives include a research project that speaks to the Economics of Community Safety and will consist of a review of the economics, management, and the Centre partnered with CCJA on the 35th biennial Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice at the Delta Regina and University of Regina in 2015.
www.justiceandsafety.ca

New Brunswick/PEI

New Brunswick/PEI is currently mobilizing. An update will appear in one of the special centennial sections (2019) we have planned for 2019.

NS Criminal Justice Association

The Nova Scotia Criminology and Corrections Association was founded in mid-1970 and was very active in its early years sponsoring regional and provincial workshops and hosting very successful CCJA Congresses in both 1979 and 1989. The organization ceased activity in the late 90s as members retired, but revived in early 2005, at the urging of Willie Gibbs, then President of CCJA, after a meeting was called to assess interest. NSCJA has hosted an annual learning event ever since, with this year's coming up on June 21-22 at Saint Mary's University in Halifax: Harm and Harm Reduction in the Criminal Justice System: A Joint Conference of the Department of Criminology of Saint Mary's University, the Nova Scotia Criminal Justice Association, and the National Committee of the Critical Perspectives Conference of St. Mary's University's, NSCJA, and the National Committee of the Critical Perspectives Conference. In 2009, NSCJA hosted our 32nd Canadian Congress entitled Problem-Solving Justice: What Problems? Whose Justice? and currently offers an annual award to post-secondary students enrolled in a social sciences program with a focus on social justice (such as law, criminal justice, social work, sociology, or forensic psychology).
www.nscja.ca

RÉSUMÉ

Provincial Associations, CCJA Affiliates & Partners

NANCY WRIGHT,
Éditrice de l'*Actualités justice*

Dans la plupart des provinces canadiennes, on retrouve des organismes affiliés à l'ACJP. Cette dernière est un membre fondateur des Associations nationales intéressées à la justice criminelle (ANIJC) et elle entretient de solides relations de travail avec la Société de criminologie du Québec.

L'ACJP a également établi des ententes officielles avec l'American Correctional Association (ACA), l'Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) et l'International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA).

Les organismes affiliés et les partenaires de l'ACJP présenteront leurs activités et événements dans les sections spéciales d'*Actualités justice* tout au long de 2019 afin de célébrer notre centenaire et de mieux faire connaitre notre impact sur la justice.

Pour vous impliquer dans votre province, n'hésitez pas à contacter l'association concernée. Si votre province ou territoire n'est pas représenté et que vous songez à créer un organisme affilié, parlez-en avec Irving Kulik, le directeur général de l'ACJP.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard se mobilisent. Plus d'information à venir en 2019 dans une de nos sections spéciales du centenaire.

CCJA *Justice Report*: 2012-2016

NANCY WRIGHT
Justice Report Editor

Thanks to the generous funding from Heritage Canada in 2017, CCJA was able to create an online version of *Justice Report*, modernize the print format, and produce this special issue.

Justice Report is read by over 700 CCJA members, some 25 subscribing university libraries make it available to readers straight across the country, and government recipients include the justice ministries and other relevant stakeholders. As noted in the disclaimer, inside front cover, opinions expressed in *Justice Report* do not necessarily reflect the Association's views but are included to encourage reflection and action on the criminal justice system throughout Canada.

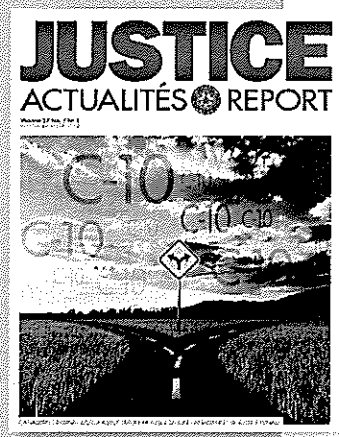
In 2012, we created a more accessible style for *Justice Report* (JR) and began offering professional editing services to offset significant time constraints faced by some of our potential contributors. The editing services also facilitated the later creation of a young researcher section that is making this magazine an increasingly popular and unique publishing destination for students.

The adage—if you need something done, ask a busy person—certainly rings true where *Justice Report* is concerned. CCJA appreciates our volunteer contributors for making this publication diverse, informative and timely. We especially acknowledge the unwavering support of such repeat contributors as John Winterdyk, PhD (Mount Royal University), Arlène Gaudreault (President of the *Association québécoise Plaidoyer-Victimes*), Michel Gagnon (*Maison Cross Roads, Montréal*), André Normandeau (*Université de Montréal*); Dr. Jon Friel (RPsych Alberta); and Stefan Horodeckyj (former criminal lawyer in Toronto, currently professor at Humber University).

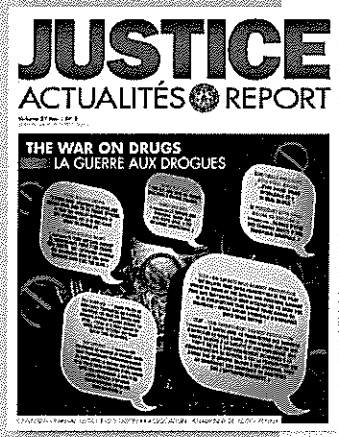
Also meriting special acknowledgement are Tony Doob (Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto)—one of the most prolific criminologists in Canada—and Cheryl Webster (University of Ottawa), Howard Sapers (Correctional Investigator of Canada, 2004-2016), and Mary E. Campbell (former Director General of the Corrections & Criminal Justice Directorate at the Department of Public Safety). CCJA's Executive Director Irving Kulik also deserves hearty thanks for his timely editorials, updates on CCJA activities, and fact sheets.

I hope you will enjoy the following highlights from the 2012-2016 volumes (27-31). CCJA will soon be making these issues publicly available online. More from these authors, other well-known justice stakeholders, and all manner of students already awaits you online—in issues 32.1-32.4 (2017)—at **www.JusticeReport.ca**.

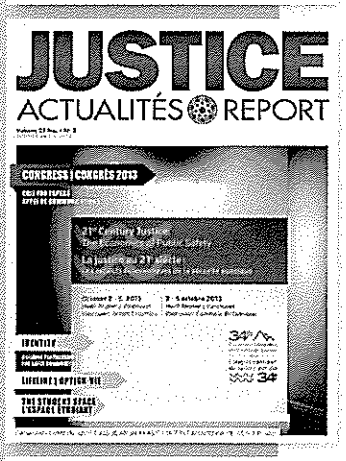
JUSTICE REPORT HIGHLIGHTS: 2012-2016



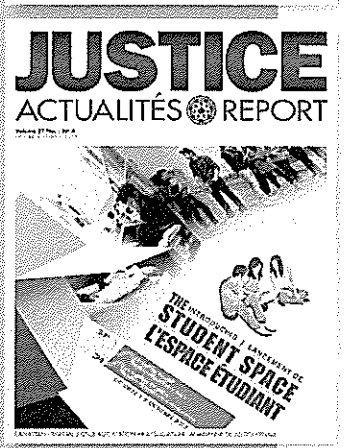
27.1 shows Canada at a crossroads as the controversial Bill C-10 moved toward final enactment. Irving Kulik's editorial calls for more public education on criminal justice to inject some reality into public opinion, given the perceived impact on policy makers. The issue also presents the perspective of the Office of the Correctional Investigator, a message by the Schizophrenia Society of Ontario, the US experience with get tough on crime, the critical response of Québec social workers, and the CBA'S 10 reasons to oppose C-10. The issues' authors include Janne Holmgren (MRU) writing on why the bill didn't fit the crime, and Toronto criminal lawyer Stefan Horodeckyj on why Canada must get 'smart' rather than 'tough' on crime.



27.2 pronounces the war on drugs an abstmal failure with a cover page bearing quotes to that effect (then Prime Minister Harper, Dan Gardner, the Globe and Mail, Guatemala President Otto Perez Molina, and Law Enforcement Against Prohibition (LEAP)). The issue also includes a pungent editorial by Irving Kulik. The main section examines the perceived impact of irresponsible journalism on justice and crime policies via a public forum held by our affiliate, the Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association (Stephen Howell). An article version of an award-winning student essay, framing addiction as a disease, by a Mount Royal University undergrad rounds out the issue. This latter was published through an arrangement by which CCJA provides editing services to the recipient of an annual MRU in-class essay award and publishes the resulting article in *Justice Report*. This initiative arguably seeded the creation (in 2013) of a *Justice Report* Student Space.

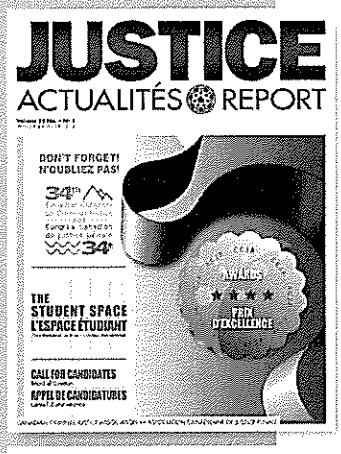


27.3 examines various topics. It offers an article on building partnerships as a means of ensuring more effective crime prevention (Hirsch Greenberg, University of Regina) alongside several others that lament the federal withdrawal of funding from the twenty-year-old LifeLine® program. Elizabeth White, Executive Director of St. Leonard's House–Windsor (which founded LifeLine®), extolls the relevance of the program and its inclusion of employees from the ranks of life-sentenced men and women who had completed their incarceration and successfully reintegrated to the community. John Braithwaite, the well-known Canadian justice stakeholder who had originally challenged St. Leonard's on the lifer issue, discusses the national and international recognition of LifeLine®—a program he says is down but not out. Josée Rioux/Patrick Altimas of the *ASRSQ* view the loss of *Option-Vie*/ LifeLine® as an integral element in what they term a politics of hopelessness and despair. The issue also presents a student's perspective in "The Americanization of Canadian Corrections" by MRU undergrad, Nicole MacInnis.

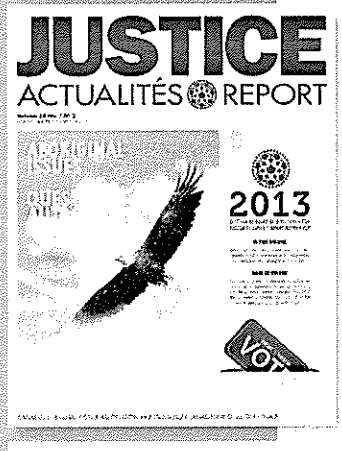


27.4 launches the publication's Student Space as a venue for up-and-coming criminal justice professionals (editorial by Roland LaHaye, MRU). Student articles examine several issues, including the criminalization of the mentally ill (Adam Vaughan PhD candidate, SFU), *le populisme pénal & le discours politique du Canada* (Joanie Laganière, Université Laval MA student), and the impact on US youth of over-legislation & over-incarceration (Nicole MacInnis, MRU undergrad). In the main section, André Normandeau (*Université de Montréal*) looks back at *52 ans de criminologie et justice pénale à Montréal*, while Vicki Chartrand (PhD) draws on her experience as an anti-violence worker at a shelter in northern BC to describe the growing complexity of providing services to women and children. In addition, MRU's John Winterdyk (PhD) discusses advancements in comparative criminal justice, and Margot Van Sluytman (Mentor, Author, & Award-Winning Poet) explores her notion of Sawbonna within the restorative justice framework of meeting the man who murdered her father. The issue also details the disturbing reality of inmate subcultures (Cindy Whitten-Nagle, Memorial University).

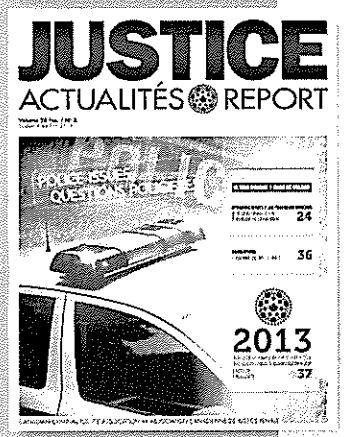
2013



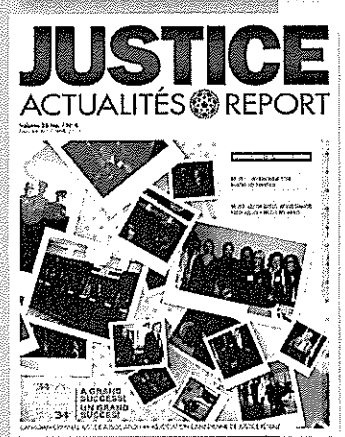
28.1 explores various topics, looking at justice education with Doug Heckbert (Grant MacEwan University), at youth being taught in custody with Rhonda Nelson (Paul Dojack Youth Centre-Regina, SK), and at poetry as a healing salve for victims and offenders alike. The Student Space deals with the 'devil' in a psycho-criminal look at Karla Homolka (Deborah Glover, Centennial College) and the Faint Hope clause for lifers in *Y a-t-il encore de l'espoir pour les personnes qui sont condamnées à une sentence à vie?* (Joanie Laganière, MA student, *Université Laval*). These articles run alongside bilingual highlights on the amendments to various Canadian laws brought about by the enactment of the *Safe Streets and Communities Act* (C-10) and a useful fact sheet on corrections by Irving Kulik, CCJA.



28.2, offers a number of articles on the topic of Indigenous justice. MacEwan University's Doug Heckbert reports on the importance of educating justice students as to the Indigenous experience in Canada: The article includes a recap of the author's fascinating eight years with Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA), which had been established not long before to provide Courtworker assistance to Aboriginal people in conflict with the law. *Université de Montréal*'s Mylène Jaccoud examines *la justice pénale et peuples autochtones-comment sortir de la pénalisation des problèmes sociaux*. Margot Van Sluytman discusses how Aboriginal sweat and naming ceremonies allowed her to find meaning in her father's murder. The issue's Student Space examines setbacks to the Gladue sentencing protocol for aboriginal offenders in *Why Did the Supreme Court Have to Decide R. v. Ipeelee?* (Mark G. Carter, PhD, University of Toronto) and an exploration of *la surreprésentation carcérale des autochtones au Canada* (Martine Robitaille, PhD candidate, *Université d'Ottawa*). This issue also pays tribute to Donald (Don) J. Demers (R.E. Bob Brown, former Director of the Corrections Programme at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy).

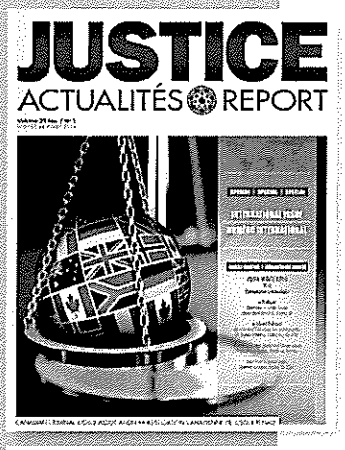


28.3 is all about policing. Julie Kaye/John Winterdyk (MRU) examine cross-sector collaboration for combatting human trafficking in Alberta. From Québec, André Normandeau explores better ways for the city of Montréal and its police to respond to surging economic crime in his article entitled *La police de Montréal et d'ailleurs—défis 2013-2015*. Darren R. Caul (Alberta Association of Police Governance) broaches the tricky issue of police boards and police independence, and an international section presents a Canadian's perspective on justice reform in Namibia (John Winterdyk, MRU). In addition, an exploration of opportunities/challenges in Namibian police governance (Polytech of Namibia) preludes an upcoming international issue (29.1) with Guest Editor John Winterdyk (PhD, MRU). The Student Space presents a look at common themes and value in community policing and restorative justice (Muhammad Asadullah, SFU grad. student), while a French-language article suggests that *la surveillance dite privée* may have been contributing to negative perceptions of the police (Joanie Laganière, *Université Laval* MA Student).

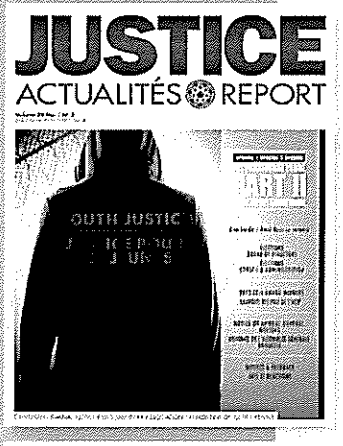


28.4 advances an editorial relaying the grand success of CCJA's 34th Congress (October 2013), co-hosted with British Columbia Criminal Justice Association (BCCJA) at the Hyatt Regency Vancouver. The main section presents the first article of a trilogy by Dr. Jon P. Friel (RPsych, AB) on being trauma informed vis-à-vis child/adolescent confined & restricted care. This is followed by Cindy Whitten-Nagle's almost unfathomable account of gang life in Canadian prisons, and an article by André Normandeau entitled *Rétablir la confiance à Montréal et ailleurs au Québec et au Canada: Le rôle de la police*. In addition, CCJA's Manitoba affiliate presents a summary of a fruitful 2013 panel discussion on peer-to-peer bullying. The Student Space presents one article on administrative segregation in prisons within a framework of human rights and civil liberties (Justin Kancsal, MRU undergrad) and another on *Le conservatisme canadien et les principes de la détermination de la peine: une pente glissante vers la droite* (Sébastien Labonté, *Université d'Ottawa* MA student).

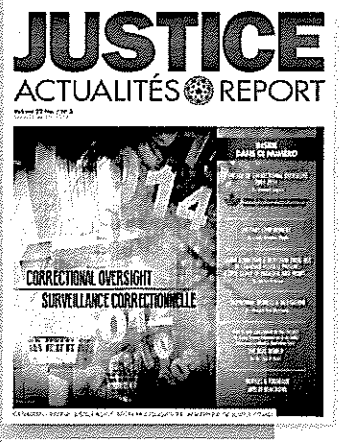
2014



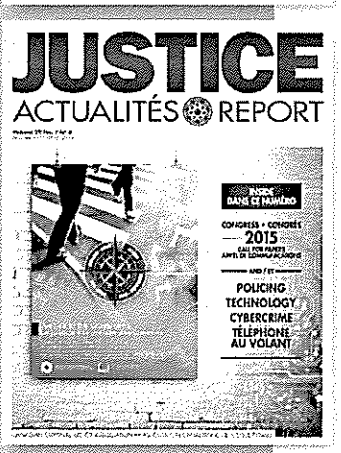
29.1 delves into international/comparative criminal justice with Guest Editor John Winterdyk, PhD (MRU). This impressive issue showcases articles from justice stakeholders around the globe: Australia (*Innovations in the prevention and treatment of youth sexual violence in Australia* by Jesse Cale, PhD, University of New South Wales, AU); Canada (*BC's crime prevention strategy* by Colleen Kerr & Jacki Tokaryk, Canada); Germany (*Multi-level approach to transitional justice* by Dr. Nandor Knust, Max Planck Institute); Norway (*Prison systems in Norway: A soft option?* by Gerhard Ploeg, PhD, Directorate of Correctional Services of Norway); Romania (*Prostitution in Romania: the journey to abolitionism* by Andreea-Roxana Ilie, PhD, University of Bucharest); South Africa (*Adolescent consensual sex decriminalized by the SA constitutional court* by Ann Skelton, LLD, University of Pretoria); Trinidad (*'To hold and train': the T&T prison service* by Randy Seepersad (PhD), Dionne Williams (PhD), Allan Patenaude (PhD), University of West Indies); United Kingdom (*'Payment by results' in the CJS of England & Wales*) by Philip Whitehead & Georgios A. Antonopoulos, Teeside University); Germany (*Enforcement of international sentences in the case of the ICTY*) by Flip Vojta, LL.M, Max Planck. *A true story on community acceptance and re-entry of ex-offenders* by Keith Fairbank with an Introduction by John Braithwaite also graces the pages of 29.1.



29.2 carries a spillover from 29.1 (Guest Editor John Winterdyk, MRU) with articles on child justice and the UNCRC in Namibia (Stefan Schultz, Polytechnic), penal reform in Barbados (Kim Ramsay, University of the West Indies), opinions on the new Croatian Criminal Procedure Act (Zoran Burić University of Zagreb), and transitional economic crimes and the statute of limitations in Croatia (Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička, University of Zagreb PhD Candidate). The main section examines youth justice issues, with a response by Dr. Jon Friel to a student article on administrative segregation (from 29.1) and part two of his trilogy, while the Student Space offers a French-language article on the challenges of caring for and rehabilitating youth in prison (Joanie Laganière, *Université Laval* MA student).

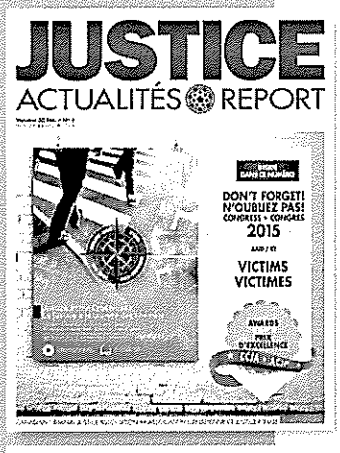


29.3 features two articles by Howard Sapers. The first, A Decade of Correctional Oversight: 2014-2016, reflects on his 10 years of experience as Correctional Investigator of Canada and the second renders a short history of the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI). This issue also includes an update on deaths in custody by Irving Kulik, the 'real world' conclusion to Dr. Jon Friel's trilogy, a detailed report on injection drug use in Canadian federal prisons by Jaclyn Bristow (Ontario Association of Consultants, Counsellors, Psychometrists and Psychotherapists), and a look at the effectiveness of Sawbonna (e.g. being seeing and being seen, hearing and being heard) for victims dealing with loss. A tribute to Joseph William Gibbs (Willie)—an undisputed champion of the Canadian justice system—issued by his family also graces the pages of this issue.

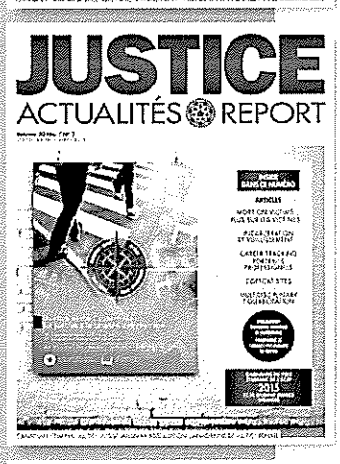


29.4 ran with a theme of technology and justice. The issue showcases a critique of Québec's "hands off" legislation on cell phone use while driving by jurilinguist François Brunet, looks at the impact of technology on the CJS (Winnipeg Police Service Staff Sergeant Robert Chrismas), details the impact of technology on a mid-size police service in Ontario (Lynn Coates, Administrator, St. Thomas Police Service), and examines evolving perspectives on technology, collaboration, and learning (Sandy Sweet, President of Canadian Police Knowledge Network). An international section examines challenges to criminal law posed by cyberspace (Dr. Svetlana Paramonova, LL.M., Senior Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and Germany Knowledge Network). In the Student Space, Mukesh Chand (BA from BC Institute of Technology) statistically measures the potential of e-policing for citizens of City of Surrey, BC.

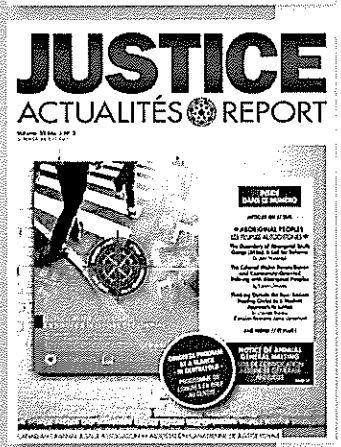
2015



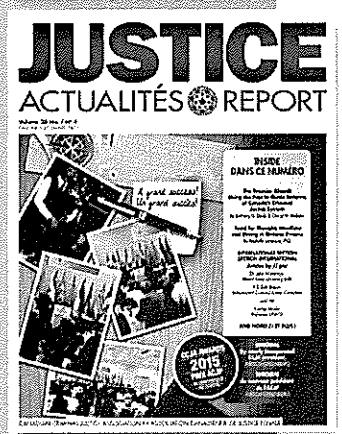
30.1 presents a victim theme with an editorial by CCJA President, Dr. Verona Singer (PhD). Articles by Dr. Arlène Gaudreault (*Association québécoise Plaidoyer-Victimes*) and Michel Gagnon (MSW) in Québec critique *C-51, la loi édictant la charte Canadienne des droits des victimes*, Alberta's Dr. Janne Holmgren & Roland LaHaye (MCA, Alberta) discuss Bill C-10 & Bill C-54 (not Criminally Responsible Reform Act) and report a perceived use of moral panic to promote public safety. In addition, Stefan Horodeckyj explores RJ for victims, Dr. Jon Friel reasons with justice, MCJA President Mike Cook reports on a successful and timely Speaker Series on Missing and Murdered Women, and a young researcher in Ontario depicts the stigma and service needs facing family members of convicted murderers (Eva Rucki, Cert., Conestoga College).



30.2 offers more on victims, showcasing three articles by CFCN/RCAFD's Louise Leonardi on support for families affected by crime, families as direct victims of crime, and the mental health effect of crime on the family. Other in-theme content takes a restorative justice view on forgiveness (Stefan Horodeckyj), offers a response to Eva Rucki's article in 30.1 (by Jen Graham/Chaplain Rielly McLaren, St. Leonard's House-Windsor), and explores advancements in the Canadian field of international comparative criminology (John Winterdyk/ Crystal Hincks, Mount Royal University). 30.2 also examines aging prison populations with Michel Gagnon (Corporation Maison Cross Roads)—*Incarcération et vieillissement: pour une planification stratégique*—and offers career-tracking articles on John Winterdyk (Julie Kaye, The King's University/Crystal Hincks, Mount Royal University) and André Normandeau (Guy Lemire, Montréal). The Student Space examines the use of copycat sites (social networking platforms) as a proactive intelligence-gathering tool with Frank Barfuss (University of Ottawa grad. student).

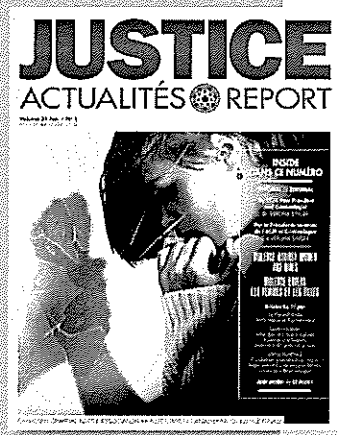


30.3 presents Aboriginal issues. John Winterdyk (PhD) examines aboriginal justice by fathoming the quandary of aboriginal youth gangs, Mike Cook (criminal lawyer) examines sentencing Aboriginal offenders in Canada within a framework of the Gladue Factors, and Chantale Theroux (Canadian Criminal Justice Consortium) thinks outside the box—naming ancient healing circles as a modern approach to justice. This weighty issue also takes a look at justice and crime prevention in indigenous communities and how Williams Lake had just stepped down from being number one on Statistics Canada's 2015 Crime Severity Index (CSI) (Sarah Jackman, Punky Lake Wilderness Camp Society). It also presents an article on community-oriented policing (Winnipeg Staff Sergeant Robert Chrismas, author of Canadian Policing in the 21st Century), and a snapshot of aboriginal restorative justice (Stefan Horodeckyj, JD). The Student Space contains a bilingual segment about a Correctional Service of Canada program allowing victims to communicate with the offender.

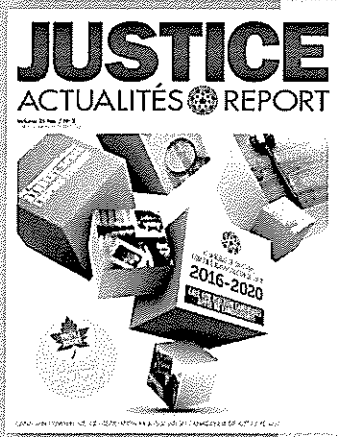


30.4 features a co-authored article by Anthony N. Doob—one of Canada's most prolific criminologists—and Cheryl M. Webster (University of Ottawa) exploring a decade of regressive criminal justice reform. Other content includes an article about the mixed impact of food canteens on prisoners (Rachelle Larocque, PhD), and an international section graced with two articles thanks to John Winterdyk's bird's nest view of policing in China and R.E. Bob Brown's perspective on volunteer probation officers in Japan. A strong Student Space includes a report on the changing face of Canadian prisons and the over-representation of black women therein (Andrea Anderson, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University), a policy critique of *loi C-51* (Éric Cadieux, *Université d'Ottawa* Undergrad), and a look at legalized physician-assisted suicide in Canada (Brian Carlisle, College of the Fraser Valley student).

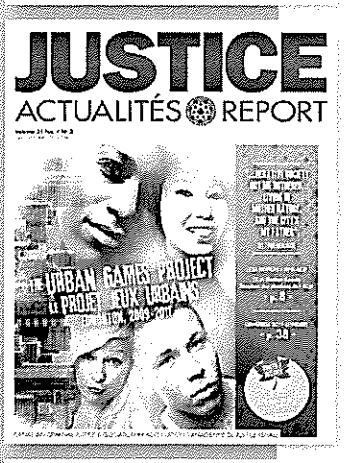
2016



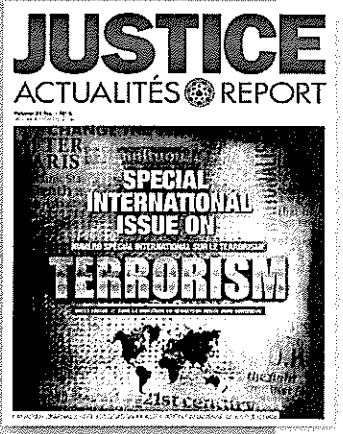
31.1 examines violence against women and girls and includes an on-theme editorial by CCJA President, Verona Singer (PhD). An article by Sarah Granke (NS Dept. of Community Services) helps break the silence with a report on Nova Scotia's coordinated response to sexual violence, Julia Rustad (RCMP) elaborates Nova Scotia's response to high-risk domestic violence cases, Liz Chamberlain (psychotherapist, ON) examines building resistance after intimate partner violence, while Vicki Chartrand, PhD (Bishop's University) & Petey (formerly incarcerated law student) report on structural violence in women's prisons. Québec's Louise Riendeau (*Regroupement des maisons pour femmes victimes de violence conjugale*) asks if access to justice is possible for *les femmes victimes de violence conjugale*, while another French-language article from Québec (Jessica Gosselin, Manon Monastesse, Marie-Hélène Senay—*Fédération des maisons d'hébergement pour femmes*) examines the fight against violence and for equality. Issue 30.1 also contains the full text of A National Action Plan to End Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls with permission from the Assembly of First Nations.



31.2 explores various topics. Mary E. Campbell celebrates Earl Hastings's life and career, Karen Reid Sidhu (Surrey Crime Prevention Society) explores and applauds community youth leadership and mentorship in BC. In addition, criminal lawyer, Stefan Horodeckyj returns in this issue to make a plea for less imprisonment/punishment and more rehabilitation/treatment of sexual offenders in the Canadian CJS. Young researchers offer articles on the pivotal role of bite-mark analysis in the Ted Bundy case (Saverio De Marco, MRU undergrad), on using the YCJA to petition a judge for access to crown prosecution files on youth (PhD candidate, Carleton University), on the moral and ethical implications of the Lubicon Nation Conflict (Jessica Saviotti, MA), on wrongful convictions (Brandi Chrismas, University of Manitoba); on the self-represented accused (SRA) and the criminal process of plea discussions (Billy Sparks, Dalhousie University).



31.3 was a first, focusing exclusively on a youth justice intervention called the Urban Games, an 18-month, youth-driven project (2009-2011) that culminated in a multi-day festival in Edmonton, AB. The project applied the practice of youth agency to explore a Participatory Action Research (PAR) Theory of Change, which is based on experiential learning. Project founder and coach, Kelly Micetich helped youth develop self-reflection and problem-solving skills. She also developed the content for this issue and reports that eight of nine participants succeeded in creating stability in their lives. Other reported benefits of the project included the creation of a new awareness among attendees of the far-reaching impact on youth and society of childhood abuse. Micetich also provides an overview of the conception, funding, implementation, and return-on-investment financial information behind the Edmonton Urban Games as well as a follow-up on two of the project's participants, each of whom contributed an update: Stephen's Journey and Misha's Journey.



31.4 sees the return of comparative criminologist Dr. John Winterdyk (MRU) as Guest Editor with a stellar issue on International Terrorism that included articles contributed by justice stakeholders around the world, including Dr. Maria Alvanou (Greece); Dr. Tapan Chakraborty and Dr. Dipa Dube (India); Hassan Rezaei, Iranian-German comparativist scholar based in Freiburg, Germany (Iran and Egypt); Minoru Yokoyama (Japan); Stéphane Leman-Langloise, David Morin, and Stéphane Berthomet (Québec), Arturo Laurent and Joaquin Zuckerberg (Terrorism Prevention Branch, UNODC); and Latha Subramanian (India), Jianhong Liu (China), and John Winterdyk, PhD (Canada); Carmen Cheung (Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto); and André Normandeau (*Université de Montréal*) with a review of two fabulous Quebec books on terrorism. The Young Researcher section offered articles based on the MA theses of two MA students (Simon Fraser University). The outpouring for this issue was so great, a spillover into 32.1 includes articles by Theo Gavrielides (UK), Jeffrey E. Pfeifer, Erik Luna (Arizona), and a student piece by Sthita Prajna Mohanty (India).

RÉSUMÉ

CCJA *Justice Report*: 2012-2017

NANCY WRIGHT,
Éditrice de l'*Actualités Justice*

Actualités Justice est lue par plus de 700 membres de l'ACJP et quelque 25 bibliothèques abonnées mettent la revue à la disposition des lecteurs d'un océan à l'autre. En 2012, nous lui avons donné un style plus accessible et nous avons mis sur pied un service de révision/édition pour contrebalancer les contraintes de temps auxquelles font face les contributeurs potentiels. Ce service a par la suite permis la création d'un espace étudiant qui a popularisé notre revue auprès des étudiants du post secondaire. En 2017, grâce au financement de Patrimoine canadien, l'ACJP a pu offrir une version numérique d'*Actualités Justice*, en moderniser l'apparence et y instaurer une section dédiée à des entrevues. La première entrevue a été publiée dans le numéro 32.2 et présentait le Torontois Jay Mandarino, philanthrope et propriétaire du 4e plus grand parc de planches à roulettes au monde et qui est situé dans cette ville. Les numéros 32.1 à 32.4 (2017) de la revue sont disponibles en ligne au www.JusticeReport.ca. Les membres/abonnés ont un accès direct aux nouveaux numéros,qui sont accessibles au grand public six mois après la date de publication. L'ACJP félicite tous les contributeurs qui font d'*Actualités Justice* une revue d'une grande richesse de sujets d'actualité. Nous publions les articles dans la langue soumise et la quantité d'articles francophones reflète généralement le pourcentage de membres/abonnés francophones. Ainsi, chaque numéro inclut un ou deux articles en français. Cet article souligne la contribution d'acteurs importants de la scène judiciaire québécoise.

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ICPA 20TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
BEYOND PRISONS - THE WAY FORWARD

ICPA 1998 2018

GRADUATE STUDENT PRE-CONFERENCE SYMPOSIUM

21 OCTOBER, 2018
MONTREAL, CANADA

International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology
IACFP
The Voice of Psychology in Corrections

Service correctionnel Canada
Correctional Service Canada

ACJS

GENERAL INFORMATION

ABOUT

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA) in conjunction with the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) will be hosting a Pre-Conference Graduate Student Research Symposium on Sunday, October 21, 2018 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The symposium is being made possible with the sponsorship of the International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

The Symposium aims to profile the most recent North American applied research in the field of corrections. Held prior to the official opening of ICPA's 20th Anniversary Conference, the Symposium will provide opportunity for **graduate student** researchers to share their **research**, to stimulate discussion with other researchers and to attract interest for the importance of evidence-informed correctional policies and practices by world correctional leaders and practitioners attending ICPA.

WHY ATTEND?

The Symposium will focus on the evidence base for various aspects of correctional practice including risk assessment, the effects of the custodial experience, correctional programs and interventions, education, **strategies for promoting correctional staff wellness** and community supervision and reintegration. Given the contemporary prevalence of health issues, including addictions and mental health, and Indigenous over-incarceration, it is expected that these will be covered in workshops as well.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

Academics and researchers hoping to learn from results of recent North American research; prison directors and governors who can apply best practices garnered from research; practitioners and senior officials directing correctional policies and programs.

CALL FOR PAPERS & REGISTRATION

CALL FOR PAPERS

Sessions will be structured along the following four themes:

- Innovation in the assessment of risks/needs and the evaluation of interventions and service delivery models;
- Qualitative and/or quantitative approaches in the measurement of correctional performance and the effects of the custodial experience;
- Research addressing correctional staff wellness; and
- Parole, probation and community supervision models.

We invite presentations from students at the Master and Doctorate levels who have recently completed applied research in any of the areas mentioned above.

Interested presenters are invited to send the following to CCJA (ccja-acjp@rogers.com) by June 15, 2018:

- An abstract submission highlighting the focus and findings of the research. Please keep this **concise** and to the point (**no longer than 250 words**);
- A **short** ½ page or less professional biography/resume for the author and any co-authors intending to participate in the presentation.

You can also propose to combine several papers from different speakers into one 1.5-hour workshop. It will, however, be up to the Conference Program Committee to select either one paper or the suggested combination.

REGISTRATION

Registration will be free of charge to student presenters as well as all delegates registered for the ICPA conference. For the student presenters at the Symposium, the ICPA has kindly agreed to waive the usual Conference registration fee for attendance at the ICPA Conference proper.

For more information contact CCJA at **ccja-acjp@rogers.com** call **613-725-3715**, or visit the website at **www.ccja-acjp.ca**

SCHOLARSHIP, VENUE & ACCOMMODATION

SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The IACFP (2) and the ACJS (1) have agreed to offer a number of scholarships to defray the costs for travel, accommodation and subsistence for student presenters from across North America. These 'travel' scholarships **(up to $2,500)** will be awarded to those student research submissions that are considered most excellent, as determined by a senior researcher peer-review committee. Students wishing to apply for these Scholarships should indicate their interest. The only requirement for application is that they also join the IACFP (go to www.aa4cfp.org) or the ACJS (www.acjs.org) as student members.

VENUE AND ACCOMODATION

The ICPA Annual Conference with the theme **'Beyond Prisons- The Way Forward'** will be taking place at the Marriott Chateau Champlain Hotel in Montreal, Canada. For more information, registration and booking accommodation, please visit: **www.icpa.ca/montreal2018**

CONGRÈS 20e ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ICPA
AU-DELÀ DES PRISONS – LA VOIE DE L'AVENIR

ICPA 1998 2018

SYMPOSIUM PRÉ-CONGRÈS DES ÉTUDIANTS DES CYCLES SUPÉRIEURS

21 OCTOBRE 2018
MONTRÉAL, CANADA

International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology
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Service correctionnel Canada
Correctional Service Canada

ACJS

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

À PROPOS

Un symposium de recherche pré-congrès pour les étudiants des cycles supérieurs se tiendra le dimanche 21 octobre 2018 à Montréal, Québec, Canada. L'Association canadienne de justice pénale (ACJP) organise ce symposium en collaboration avec l'International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) et Service correctionnel Canada (SCC). L'événement est subventionné par l'International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP) et l'Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

L'objectif du Symposium est de dresser un portrait desplus récentes recherches appliquées dans le secteur correctionnel en Amérique du Nord. Précédant l'ouverture officielle du congrès soulignant le 20e anniversaire de l'ICPA, le Symposium offrira aux **étudiants chercheurs** des occasions de partager leurs **travaux** et d'alimenter les discussions avec les autres chercheurs. Il permettra aussi aux chefs de file et aux praticiens mondiaux en matière correctionnelle qui assisteront au congrès de l'ICPA de souligner l'importance des politiques et des pratiques correctionnelles fondées sur des données probantes.

POURQUOI Y ASSISTER?

Le Symposium se concentrera sur les données probantes dans plusieurs aspects de la pratique correctionnelle comme l'évaluation du risque, l'impact de l'expérience carcérale, les programmes et les interventions correctionnelles, l'éducation, les **stratégies favorisant le bien-être du personnel correctionnel** ainsi que la supervision et la réinsertion dans la collectivité. Étant donné la prévalence à l'heure actuelle des problèmes de santé, incluant les dépendances et la santé mentale, et la surreprésentation des Autochtones en milieu carcéral, il est prévu que ces sujets soient également couverts dans le cadre d'ateliers.

QUI DEVRAIT Y ASSISTER?

Les universitaires et les chercheurs désireux de s'informer sur les dernières recherches nord-américaines; les membres d'administrations pénitentiaires pouvant implanter les meilleures pratiques issues de la recherche; les praticiens et les hauts fonctionnaires encadrant les politiques et les programmes correctionnels.

APPEL À COMMUNICATIONS ET INSCRIPTION

APPEL À COMMUNICATIONS

Les séances s'articuleront autour de quatre thèmes :

- L'innovation dans l'évaluation des risques et des besoins, et dans l'évaluation des interventions et des modèles de dispensation des services
- Les approches qualitativeset quantitativesdans la mesure de la performance correctionnelle et des impacts de l'expérience carcérale
- La recherche concernant le bien-être du personnel carcéral
- Les modèles de libération sur parole, de probation et de supervision dans la collectivité

Nous sollicitons les communications d'étudiants à la maîtrise et au doctorat qui ont récemment terminé une recherche appliquée dans l'un ou l'autre des domaines mentionnés plus haut.

Les personnes intéressées sont invitées à faire parvenir les documents suivants à l'ACJP (ccja-acjp@rogers.com) avant le 15 juin 2018 :

- un résumé du sujet de recherche et des résultats. Soyez brefs et précis (**250 mots maximum**) ;
- une **courte** biographie professionnelle, d'une demi-page ou moins, de l'auteur et de tout co-auteur désirant participer à la présentation.

Il est également possible de combiner plusieurs articles de différents conférenciers dans un atelier unique de 90 minutes. Toutefois, il sera du ressort du comité responsable du programme de choisir soit un seul article soit la combinaison suggérée.

INSCRIPTION

L'inscription au Symposium est gratuite pour les étudiants présentateurs ainsi que pour tous les délégués inscrits au congrès de l'ICPA. Pour les étudiants qui présenteront une communication au Symposium, l'ICPA a gracieusement accepté de renoncer au coût d'inscription habituel pour l'admission au congrès lui-même.

Pour plus d'information,veuillez contacter l'ACJP à ccja-acjp@rogers.com ou au **613 725-3715**, ou allez au www.ccja-acjp.ca.

BOURSES, LIEU ET HÉBERGEMENT

BOURSES OFFERTES

Trois bourses sont offertes par l'IACFP (2) et l'ACJS (1) afin de défrayer des étudiants présentateurs en provenance de l'Amérique du Nord pour leur transport, leur hébergement et leurs repas. Ces bourses de « voyage » (**jusqu'à 2500 $**) seront octroyées aux candidats ayant soumis les meilleures recherches, tel que décidé par un comité d'évaluation formé de chercheurs chevronnés. Pour se prévaloir de ces bourses, les étudiants doivent faire connaitre leur intérêt et la seule exigence pour soumettre une candidature est d'adhérer soit à l'IACFP (visitez le www.aa4cfp.org) soit à l'ACJS (www.acjs.org) à titre de membre étudiant.

LIEU ET HÉBERGEMENT

Le congrès annuel de l'ICPA sous le thème ***Au-delà des prisons – La voie de l'avenir*** aura lieu à l'hôtel Montréal Marriott Château Champlain. Pour obtenir plus d'information, pour vous inscrire ou pour réserver une chambre, allez au www.icpa.ca/montreal2018.

COMING EVENTS
PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS

Published in the language submitted.
Publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis.

SAVE THE DATE!
INSCRIVEZ LA DATE À VOTRE CALENDRIER !

MARCH 20-23 MARS 2018

CANADIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONFERENCE V

THEME - THÈME * CDVC 2018 will showcase grassroots initiatives happening across the country to address intimate partner violence

PLACE - ENDROIT * Nova Centre – Market Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

INFORMATION * https://canadiandomesticviolenceconference.org

MAY 9-11 MAI 2018

CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY JUSTICE STUDIES: ACCESSING JUSTICE

THEME - THÈME * The Pre-Trial Motion Puzzle

PLACE - ENDROIT * University of Winnipeg

INFORMATION * www.cijs.ca/single-post/2017/09/22/Accessing-Justice-May-9-11-2018-at-University-of-Winnipeg

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JUNE 21-22 JUIN 2018

8TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES: CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THEME - THÈME * Harm and Harm Reduction in the Criminal Justice System

A Joint Conference of the Department of Criminology of Saint Mary's University's, the Nova Scotia Criminal Justice Association, and the National Committee of the Critical Perspectives Conference.

PLACE - ENDROIT * Saint Mary's University (Halifax, Nova Scotia)

INFORMATION * www.cijs.ca/single-post/2017/12/18/Call-for-Papers-Critical-Perspectives-2018

AUGUST 2-7 AOUT 2018

ACAs 148TH CONGRESS OF CORRECTION

PLACE - ENDROIT * Hilton Minneapolis (headquarters) & Minneapolis Convention Centre, MN

INFORMATION * www.aca.org; conference@aca.org; or (800) 222-5646 ext. 0121

OCTOBER 21-26 OCTOBRE 2018

20TH ANNUAL ICPA CONFERENCE

THEME - THÈME * Beyond Prisons: The Way Forward

The International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) Call for Papers deadline is April 30, 2018 and its Awards Committee is currently accepting nominations (May 1) for the 2018 Correctional Excellence Awards.

PLACE - ENDROIT * Montréal Marriott Château Champlain

INFORMATION * https://icpa.ca/montreal2018/

NOTICE - AVIS

Please send notices about your events to ccjapubsacjp@gmail.com so we may add them to the list of Coming Events.

Veuillez envoyer les annonces pour vos événements au ccjapubsacjp@gmail.com nous permettant ainsi de les inscrire dans la liste des «Prochains événements».

JUSTICE

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CALL FOR PAPERS INSIDE

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APPEL À COMMUNICATIONS À L'INTÉRIEUR

21 / 10 / 2018 MONTRÉAL, CANADA

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